THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Ladies' Furs.

Great sale of ladies' and misses' furs at the extensive and popular hat, cap and ladies' fur house of William Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, Pittsburgh. All the new styles of capes, Eugenies, collars, muffs, cuffs, of Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, German Fitch, Siberian squirrel, American fitch, black and brown sable, gents' fur caps, collars, and gloves; gents' fine French felt hats; gents' fine fashionable silk and cassimere hats; men's, boys' and children's hats and caps of all kinds. For great bargains go to Wm. Fleming's first class hat, cap and ladies' fur house, No. 139 Wood street, sign of the large Gilt Hat.

Latest from Egypt.

Penney's new extract of the Egyptian Lotus, a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume. Price, one dollar per bottle. Manufactured by F. A. Penney, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Equal to the imported. Ask your druggist for it. It is the most reliable article in the market.

Twenty-five Cent Photographs.

Full length, vignette, or any other style, at Purviance's, corner Fifth and Market streets.

With Every Change of Costume,

You can have yourself perpetuated in a card photograph at Purviance's, for 25 cents.

Muslins and Prints

Cannot be bought cheaper than at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street. Their Prints are carefully selected for style and durability, and are warranted. Buyers will do well to at least call and examine their assortment.

Shawls, Shawls,

An extra large stock. A visit to the Cloak and Shawl Rooms of Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street, will repay the trouble. The new styles of garments for promenade wear are superb.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Kenwood Boarding School,

For boys. Winter Session begins December 11th. Address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

The Daily Commercial

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This document will not be furnished in advance of its being read in Washington. The report that copies would be sent in advance to Postmasters at prominent points, was made without authority.

Consolidation.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

If the people of Pittsburgh are really anxious for consolidation, they must approach the subject in a much more serious style than is attempted by their advocate, "*Maquash*."

Allegheny must be as willing *to be annexed*, as Pittsburgh is to annex her! Our objections to the proposed contract have been frankly and earnestly stated, and if they can be met by opposing arguments of more powerful weight, we are willing to lay them aside, but we are not to be brow-beaten from our position by the low wit and poor puns of a buffoon who has to resort to a low comedy signature in the Dispatch, as "*Maquash*."

Pittsburgh and Allegheny have ever been regarded as *the Sister Cities*, and not as *Mistress and Maid*, and if Allegheny, as the younger, and unquestionably the fairer, is to be wooed and won over to this contract, this certainly is not the courteous, knightly manner in which she should be approached. The very name of "*Maquash*," when presented as a suitor, would imply that an introduction was wanted to the kitchen and not to the parlor. And when your correspondent reads the sentence, "worth in open market, with 4,000 voters, $400 each," an open market, worth $400,00," it shows a fraudulent interpretation, allowable in no case, and meant only to impose on those who may not have read the truthful and really eloquent article from which the quotation is supposed to be taken. The most charitable construction the English language can be parodied and picked to pieces by the flippant style of "*Maquash*," but there is left thereby upon the mind of one who has read both articles, only a deep impression of the great want of taste and truth on the part of the side which is compelled to resort to such a mode of defense; for here, dirt is thrown, where cannon balls are wanting, and words are opposed to facts, and ridicule to argument.

The writer of "*Alleghena*," appeals to the people of the Allegheny side for their votes. They will fare by the burden of debt and increase of taxation, which is unconstitutionally forced upon them, but to that higher and nobler feeling of affection which they bear the city of their birth and their pride that Pittsburgh has become a great and republican, Union-wide, for order, thrift and Sabbath-keeping, and finally to the contestation, in a manner, in which the offer of annexation is made, his appeals have had their due effect in setting the spirit of the people more against annexation, at first they were inclined to accept; but if the upholders of the plan can find no more genuine manly advocate than "*Maquash*," they will continue to treat our protestations in their former contemptuous style, and will not be able to muster a corporal's guard on this side of the river, when the matter comes to be decided at the polls, and the will of the people must be expressed by ballot.

View it in any light you choose, there is no *immediate* need of consolidation; let us therefore await the course of a few years, when the population of Allegheny City, gaining in rapid strides as it has done at every census, on the one side of Pittsburgh, shall outrank her proud rival in population, and Pittsburgh becomes a suburb of Allegheny; and then if consolidation be approved of, we shall at least retain our own proud name—a name which has a household word from Maine to Alabama, and not be called after a man known only to Americans as one of their British allies during the war, whose policy, as followed up by his son, put back the cause of Liberty in Europe for a hundred years.

FOURTH WARD.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

The Wife's Secret is played with great success in the theatre at Great Salt Lake City, Utah, Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne playing Lady Eveline. The Queen Subject is given as the farce. Messrs. Margetts, Bowering, Shaw, Bailey, Graham, Kelly and Miss Emilie appearing.

Vestvali "the magnificent's" manager, Maguire, furnished the local sensation of San Francisco during the last week in October. Madame was engaged for a season of one hundred nights, at half the nightly receipts after $250 deducted; but whereas she expected to make a nightly star, and to win golden dollars by the thousand, she found herself suddenly deserted by Miss Bandman, George Boniface, and Emily Thorne, and what was more provoking, that her share only averaged $25 per night. Matilda Heron had just retired from the coast with $60,000, while at the rate she was going, Felicita would come off with not more than $12,000. "The magnificent" fell sick, and the manager came to her with dreadful tales of breaking all the bones in her body. An appeal to the public resulted in Maguire promising to leave Vestvali's bones intact, but the contract is hopelessly broken, and Madame leaves the scene sadder and wiser.

Gran's present opera season in Chicago will conclude on the 2d of December. The company will open in St. Louis on the 4th for a season of three weeks, in the St. Louis Theatre, and proceed thence to Cincinnati, and then return to Chicago in January, where Mr. Gran will produce in magnificent style. Their next destination is Havana, from which place the most flattering opinions have been received of Mr. Gran concerning his artistes, and much anxiety is felt to hear them in the Queen of Cuba. Mr. Gran has secured the Tacon Theatre, and has all his preparations already made for a grand season. The company will be augmented by the time the director before the departure for Europe will be strictly carried out—the artistes to be introduced first in Chicago, next in St. Louis, and finally in Havana, and to appear, with all their honors secured, in New York.

John Elsler, of the Academy of Music, Cleveland, and Fred. L. Kent of the Columbus Opera House, have leased the Academy of Music, Louisville, and are now giving theatrical entertainments therein.

The Paris theatres have a number of new pieces—mostly spectacular dramas—in preparation, with a view of attracting visitors during the winter season. The cholera is likely, however, to interfere seriously with their success. The Italian theatre, which depends for support chiefly on the wealthy classes, is already doing a wretched business, owing to the flight of its patrons from the city through fear of the disease.

It is said that some of the actresses in Paris have paid as much as 600 (20,000 francs) for a single dress, to be worn during the rendition of a single piece now in course of preparation.

A new theatre to cost $300,000, is talked of in St. Louis, of which Mr. Webb, of the Webb Opera Troupe, subscribes half.

A benefit for the family of William Vincent Wallace is the most unanimously sung idea of the day. The illness of Mr. Wallace exhausted his resources, and his widow and children are not far removed from poverty.

According to the *Gottfreuden*, Mr. Bandmann, the German tragedian, concludes Hamlet's soliloquy, "To be or not to be," something in this style:

"Who would hardels bear
To grand und schwere unter a weary life,
Blut ont der dirt on undiscovered country,
De undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns, puzzles the will,
Und makes us rather bear those evils we hail,
Than yly to others, vor vat we know not of."

Carlotta Patti is giving concerts on the Continent, assisted by Jaell and Vieuxtemps.

Madame Lind-Goldschmidt is obliged to pass the winter in the South of Europe, for the benefit of her health.

M. Pasdeloup has announced, in a letter to *La Petit Journal*, that he has become the possessor of the scores of sixteen early symphonies by Hadyn, unknown in France.

Annie Milner, the prima donna of the Cooper English Opera Troupe, is in the country in 1865, and has married in England, to Mr. Forrester, and is managing successfully an English operatic troupe in England.

M. Duprez's opera, *Jeanne d'Arc*, has been brought out in Paris. Its production was looked for as a great event, both in the musical and social world. The result has been, as we are informed, a *demi-fiasco*. A letter from Paris says—*Jeanne d'arc*, is a long chapel of airs, duets, trios and choruses, with a few recitatives of all dimensions and of every style, but which originality of conception, inspiration and dramatic interest are entirely wanting. M. Duprez has preserved to all the scores of his opera the merit to be the interpreter the warbler of his own airs, which is the only balance of the opera, if there be any. Of the rest, their exterior form is he has seemed to think that this alone was sufficient for the creation of a work of art. But was a great error, and it was taking the outside drapery for the inside substance. The pieces of M. Duprez have been the performance of the piece itself. They are most successful than the piece itself. They are all of them young pupils who have made a study of the singing and in the production of romances of M. Duprez them have especially excelled. Among them may be mentioned Mlle. Lauwers, whose voice is of great purity, and Mlle. Lefebvre, whose voice is of great power.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1865. NO. 67.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

No Collision on the Rio Grande.

The Revenue and Tax Laws.

HON. THAD. STEVENS'S POLICY.

Officers of Veteran Reserve Corps.

Swindling Emigration Scheme.

GEN. GRANT GONE TO RICHMOND.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Richmond Tobacco Question.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND BOTH CLAIM IT.

Counterfeit Ten-Forty Coupons.

STOLEN TREASURY NOTE PLATES.

GEN. BUTLER AND SECRETARY STANTON.

No Vessel Furnished to Russian Telegraph Company.

Seddon and Magrath Released.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 27.

No Collision on the Rio Grande.

The Government, up to this evening, have no intelligence confirming the rumor that there had been a collision between our forces and the Imperial troops on the Rio Grande. The latest advices from General Sheridan state that the Imperial troops were in pretty large force on the opposite side of the river, and fears were entertained that trouble might ensue.

The Revenue and Tax Laws.

A member of the Senate Finance Committee has expressed himself in favor of reducing the taxation to the amount of one hundred million dollars, believing that the condition of the Treasury next year will fully admit of it. The Senator is opposed to substituting a tax on sales for a portion of the income tax, to take effect in January, though he admits that there will probably be adopted some important modifications of the present income tax laws.

Hon. Thad. Stevens's Policy.

It has been reported that Hon. Thad. Stevens is in favor of excluding all of the Southern members on the roll of Congress, and at the first call of the roll requiring each to take the test oath, thus determining at the outset who shall be permitted to occupy seats. This statement, however, is characterized by the friends of Mr. Stevens as being unauthorized.

The Veteran Reserve Officers.

An order has been issued directing all officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps not employed to proceed to their respective homes and report by letter to the Adjutant General. Officers of the Reserve officers in this department average three in number to each private. An organized effort is being made to perpetuate the existence of this corps. Congress will probably investigate some of the influences that are being used.

Swindling Emigration Scheme.

The Free Press's Baton Rouge correspondent, reviewing a communication enclosing a copy of a proposition made by a firm in that city to supply white labor. The German citizens of the State publish a lengthy article, protesting against the plan as a scheme to defraud and enslave. The season such ignorant emigrants as may fall into the hands of the Company's agents, who are now in New York for the purpose of shipping a cargo of emigrants South. The attention of the military authorities in Montgomery have been called to the subject, and some interference with the game is expected.

Personal.

Ex-Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, Senators Dixon and Nesmith, Gen. Farnsworth, Gen. Butler, and Humphrey Marshall, had interviews with the President to-day. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and the rebel Brig.-Gen. Roane, of Arkansas, were at the Attorney-General's office, urging their claims for pardon. Herschel V. Johnson, late President of the Georgia Convention, is in the city.

General Grant Gone to Richmond.

General Grant left for Richmond this morning. It is his first visit to that city. He will extend his trip as far South as Charleston before returning here.

The Internal Revenue Receipts

To-day were one million three hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

The French Consul at Richmond

Has arrived here for the purpose of obtaining possession of or indemnity for the Confederate tobacco, seized by the Government at Richmond, but subsequently claimed by the Rothschilds, of France. This question involves new complications with France.

Counterfeit Coupons.

Some weeks ago the Treasury Department learned that a large number of counterfeit twenty forty detached coupons were in circulation, and that they were almost a perfect imitation of the genuine ones—so much so, indeed, as to defy detection by Government officials. The detective force of the Treasury have been on the alert for some time, and have secured the plates upon which they were printed, and to-day handed them over to Gen. Spinner, Treasurer.

Stolen Bank Note Plates.

Captain Wood, of the Treasury Detective force, to-day, notified the Secretary of the Treasury that he had discovered the plates on which the one hundred dollar counterfeit treasury notes were printed, and if possible to do so, would have them in his possession in a few days. He assured the Secretary that they had been abstracted from the Treasury Department.

General Butler

Was closeted with the Secretary of War to-day for several hours. The *entente cordiale* between these two gentlemen is now said to be perfect.

No Vessel Furnished.

The statement that the Government had detailed a vessel to assist in laying the telegraph cable at Behring's Straits is untrue. The Secretary of War says that he has no authority to fit out such a vessel. It will require an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars. The Secretary regards it as purely a private speculation.

The British Minister

Has formally claimed 399 hogsheads of tobacco, which have been stored in Richmond for some months, and which were about being removed by Government agents to New York, under the confiscation law, the claim being filed on the ground that the tobacco as belonging to August Belmont, agent of the house of Rothschilds. The French Consul at Richmond protested against its seizure by the Government some time ago.

The Rebel Seddon Released.

The President has just issued an order releasing from Fort Pulaski the rebel Secretary of War Seddon, and Judge Magrath, of South Carolina. The order did not emanate from the Adjutant General's Department, but came direct from the President, hence arose the contradiction of the previous reports that they had been released.

Military Commission to Investigate Enlistment Frauds in Boston -Release of the Rebel Heth---Prominent Rebel Pardon Seekers--Organization of Congress--Secretary Welles's Report--Five-Twenty Conversion Bonds, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—To-day a military commission composed of Gen. Hitchcock and Seth Williams, met. This commission is ordered to investigate certain frauds alleged to have been committed at Boston by agents who, by fraud and misrepresentation, induced said to enlist, mean substitutes, and to order away as substitutes. The commission will probably in a short time move to Boston, where it will hear Mexican and Wisconsin.

Robert Heth, committed to the Old Capitol prison with Hayden, charged with appropriating to his own use about twenty thousand dollars of specie belonging to the rebel Government, and who went to Western Virginia after the capture of Richmond, was this morning released from the Old Capitol by order of the Secretary of War. Hitchcock and C. Meeliss were also released and turned over to the civil authorities.

Very few visitors saw the President to-day. He had an interview with the President, owing to the pressure of important public business.

R. M. T. Hunter, late rebel Secretary of State, Reagan, of Arkansas, were at the Attorney-General's Office to-day, urging their claims for pardon. On Monday, it is understood, a very comparatively few of the credentials of the members elect of the House of Representatives have been received, either from the late insurrectionary or the other States. Therefore, the clerk of the House has not prepared a list of the members elect, and will not probably do so before Saturday. No credentials have been received from the late insurrectionary States, excepting from Virginia in part, and Tennessee. The position of the Clerk in this matter is understood to be as follows: That he is merely to call together the House of 1865, in placing the names of the members elect upon the roll, in course of doubtful points being confronted by the present exercise of the power in the absence of judicial ruling as to the construction of the law. Whatever defects may appear in the credentials, if any, he remedied by the House, in addition to the validity and formality to the election, and the House alone can adjudicate any question which could occur would be whether the States lately in rebellion are in full relation to the Union again, and in different language, whether they are entitled to be represented by the law in full, and in different language, whether they are entitled to be restored to the privileges of States in the Union. The question as to whether certain members elected can or cannot take the oath will probably find no place in the debate.

Secretary Welles's report will be ready for publication on Wednesday, for the purpose of operating for oil and coal, on the Alleghany, where Imperial is now located. They extract a good well in the spring of 1860, and sold for considerable cash, at seventy-five cents per gallon. Their next venture was on the Tarr farm, and the result was the two Phillips' wells. One of these produced at the time when it first commenced to flow, full 3,000 barrels per day. This well was struck in 1861, and until the past summer continued to produce at the rate of 20 barrels per day. The same firm also had interests in other wells, on this farm.

The total amount of oil obtained by this firm, from the Tarr farm alone, did not exceed 60,000 bbl a million of barrels, on most of which they realized handsome profits. The firm was dissolved in 1864, Messrs. Lockhart and Frew purchasing the interests of the other parties. We believe that the latter gentlemen still retain their interests, or a portion of them. These gentlemen have invested largely in the petroleum business, both on the Tarr farm and in Indiana, the latter being a rich field, and in Canada, the former. Mr. Lockhart has recently returned from England, thence to China, and return by the Pacific route.

The New York *Herald's* Charleston, South Carolina, correspondent says: Brigadier General James C. Bisher, commanding the second sub-district of South Carolina, with Head Quarters at Greenville, to the *News* of this city, denies that there is any truth in the reports of negro insurrections or attempts at insurrection in Sarnwell's district. He reports that the case of the killing of a ruffian named McKew, a planter of Barnberg, it is supposed by a negro boy whom McKew had whipped and kicked, was a fair one.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a communication from several proprietors of soda water fountains, remonstrating against the tax of six per cent. levied according to law on all manufacturers of such beverages. They claim that as they do not charge their fountains with carbonic acid gas, they are not liable to the tax, and ask that the amount already levied be refunded. The Commissioner has replied in effect that they cannot be exempt from the specified tax of six per cent., and that whether they "travel" or remain at home; and it is but an act of common prudence—they will say a duty—for every man, especially every family man, to secure indemnity against loss of time and expenditure of money by accident, injury, or to provide for his family or friends in case of sudden death by accident, when it can be done without trouble and at such small expense.

USEFUL PLANTS.—The number of known useful plants is very large. It is estimated that there are no less than 2,500 known economic plants, among which are 1,100 edible fruits, berries and seeds, 90 cereals, 200 roots and tubers, 70 onions, 620 vegetables and salads, 40 palms, 75 condiments and spices, 60 sugars, 100 wines and drinks are obtained from 200 plants, and aromatics from 260. There are 30 substitutes for coffee, and 120 for tea. Tannin is present in 44 plants, caoutchouc in 90, gutta percha in 7, resin and balsimic gums in 80, wax in 10, grease and essential oils in 70; 88 plants contain potash, soda and iodine, 650 contain dyes, 47 scrap, 250 fibres which serve for weaving, and 40 for paper making; 38 give materials for roofing, 30 are employed for hurdles and copses, 70 are used in building, and 65 are known to be poisonous.

THE NEW ELDORADO.

Excitement in Greene County Increasing.

MORE GOLD QUARTZ DISCOVERED.

Attempt to Conceal Discoveries.

ACTIVITY OF OIL OPERATIONS.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MAPLE FARM, PUNXSAUTAWNEY CREEK, PA., }
November 24th, 1865. }

Notwithstanding the weather has been very disagreeable for some time past and the roads, in consequence in a wretched condition, the arrivals on Dunkard are daily increasing. We have been visited by numbers of prospectors and anxious inquirers from all the principal eastern town and cities, and within the last few days a number of representatives from the Great West have been sojourning with us. It is amusing and interesting to watch the proceedings of the various visitors. Westerner hails you on the road or at a well, with a real or affected heartiness, plunges at once into the subject, and at once gives you to understand what he is after, and what he intends or would like to do. Among the first questions he will ask, is, if you have any nice specimens, and what you'll take for them? What prospects are for getting a lease from Noakes, Stokes, Stiles, Brown, "or any other man?" What would be the price? Where is the best territory? etc, etc.

The Eastern man has a reputation to sustain—improve the subject with admirable tact and delicacy. With an air of the most unaffected unconsciousness to ask a few questions, not differing within so far, that it is plainly evident to the most careless observer, is uppermost in his mind, oh! no. Such an experienced man of the world, a financier of such high standing, so *au fait* in stocks, fashions, and the less important matters, science and literature, cannot afford to show his hand "to that rabble," and, of course, are entirely ignorant of his business here. After ascertaining that you are acquainted with Tom Thompson with a "d," and Dodgers, of "Goddelem Lubricating Company," he is delighted to have met a friend of Folgers; knew T. when he was in the wholesale trade, &c. A few more questions in regard to men and oil; you are easily led to speak of the country, wells and productions generally, and finally impressed with the force and originality of your remarks; he wouldn't say grows confidential, tells you of a letter he had from Rodgers, or Rockefellers, considers him the best fellow in the world, but intimates that he don't know all he knows as well as he and you can. Mentions in the strictest confidence, of course, the opinion of a distinguished friend, of whom you have heard, but belonging to a first family, or leading house, that this excitement is merely temporary, costs far more to develope—eight thousand dollars, you'll-ish say," but in oil; never bite again in this or Venango. Would be obliged for that speculation, merely as a curiosity; promised a friend, &c., &c. If you had any hopes, of course they are blasted. It is impossible to doubt the infallibility of the "distinguished friend" who knew himself when dread the fire, and of course, all who failed to get rich in oil will never risk anything in gold.

Another class, belonging either to the East or the West, neither scientific or literary, natural or fashionable, cut *sui generis*. These are they who have swam in gondolas; slept in caloosa; "ate Bapaboos; terrified nations of Diggers; shaved Sioux; and traveled on the Plains and Rocky Mountains, on Market and Wood streets, by an investment of some $20, a few years ago, finds himself the owner of a property worth several thousands per month. A number of gentlemen of Pittsburgh are thus suddenly enabled to gratify a long cherished wish, and are now enjoying the sunny clime of California life, and you feelingly thank me, that your lines have been cast in pleasant places, where the cholera is unknown, and the Plains, Gulches or grizzlies. Of course, these remarks are not intended to apply to all, but only to those who have made a rise in oil. Many a gentlemanly individual of my acquaintance, who died a shot-gun at the moon.

The Rundle farm, now a beautiful quartz specimen, of unusually large size, in possession of a gentleman from Pittsburgh. The person from whom we obtained it would not take less than $1,000, but it was not taken from an oil well, but from an outcropping. Had we known it was obtained from the same place that the very rich specimen I spoke of a few days ago was taken, we would have offered $2,000 for it, well where he found it, declaring that it was found but a short distance from this place, and more over, that it was the opinion of those who should be kept secret, as considerable sums are offered for good specimens, and the lucky persons may make a good thing. But as in this late day, efforts are made to keep secret every fact of importance, and as I am not a spy upon others, puzzles me. They certainly do not expect to secure territory without paying for it, as every foot of land, almost, is now taken up. Gold in his place as well as his neighbor. A Mr. Gilmor, a current here and generally credited, has an important interest in the farm, and a couple of boys, within a few days, but the most distinguished visitor who has called on the matter concealed. It is not safe to more than refer to it at present.

On Saturday was organized on Wednesday, for the purpose of operating for oil and gold, on the Alleghany, where Imperial is now located. They extract a good well in the spring of 1860, and sold for considerable cash, at seventy-five cents per gallon. Their next venture was on the Tarr farm, and the result was the two Phillips' wells. One of these produced at the time when it first commenced to flow, full 3,000 barrels per day. This well was struck in 1861, and until the past summer continued to produce at the rate of 20 barrels per day. The same firm also had interests in other wells, on this farm.

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OIL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dennis Run Oil Territory.

Yield of the Wells on the Run.

PROSPECTS FOR A SECOND PITHOLE.

Representative Men of the Oil Region.

MISCELLANEOUS OIL MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TIONESTE, November 26, 1865.

Having spent the last ten days in looking around this northern Oil region, indulge me to the extent of something less than a column of your paper to acquaint your many readers with some of the oil sights in this vicinity. Dennis Run, which is now the Meeca of Oil pilgrims in this direction, is a tributary of Gordon's run, flowing into that stream about one-fifth of a mile from its mouth. Gordon's run is the southern boundary on the river of Tidioute, and has long been known for the many productive wells which have been put down on the Allegheny river flats below it. Dennis Run is but a small stream, not probably over a mile in length, and takes its rise on the north side of the same ridge from which West Hickory Creek rises on the south side; the stream flows in a northeasterly direction. The first strike on this run was made late in the past summer, and when the writer was on the stream the following wells were in operation:

McKiel well No. 2, flowing 250 barrels; Pilgrim well, pumping 100 barrels; McKiel well No. 1, pumping 30 barrels; Shughart well, pumping 40 barrels; Shaw well, pumping 25 barrels, with the Moore, Barker, Gibson, Shaw, Forney and the Cincinnati wells, all but lately struck, producing from 10 to 25 barrels each. Seven tubers of four wells were ready to tube, all with good indications. Up to this time there has been no absolute misses on the run, and all the pumping wells above enumerated were steadily increasing their yield. The data above, as to the product of oil on the run, was from the writer's own observations, and not from an anxious speculator in leases; it is more likely that the estimate is rather less than over done.

This is not the only locality in which oil is found here. Opposite the town, on the east side of the Allegheny river, it is known that there are mettle wells, producing as much oil to-day as they did years ago. Some half a dozen wells are pumping on the flats from Tionesta to Hickory, producing oil in paying quantities. The inconvenience of a market deterred many from operating in this locality, and the oil region is but undeveloped. However, before next spring the Warren and Franklin railroad will be completed to the flat, and will open up an oil region of rival Pithole in its best days. Few persons are aware that almost the first oil well ever struck in the Pennsylvania oil region was the Hackenburgh well, opposite Tidioute, which, upon the watermark of Mr. Alexander Wallace, who saw it, flowed for some time nearly 1,000 barrels per day.

I find quite a number of Pittsburghers operating in this vicinity. A well known wholesale merchant, on Market and Wood streets, by an investment of some $20, a few years ago, finds himself the owner of a property worth several thousands per month. A number of gentlemen of Pittsburgh are nobly engaged developing their own property, with, as I learn, every indication of having a big thing. There are also a few of the Forty-Thieves on the delights of California life, and you feelingly thank me, that your lines have been cast in pleasant places, where the cholera is unknown, and the Plains, Gulches or grizzlies. Of course, these remarks are not intended to apply to all, but only to those who have made a rise in oil. Many a gentlemanly individual of my acquaintance, who died a shot-gun at the moon.

The Adams Express Company, through their Superintendent at Cincinnati, offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and holding of Rudolph L. Dodge, who escaped from jail at Vicksburg, Miss., on the night of the 20th inst. where he was held on the charge of robbing the company of $40,000 in greenbacks. Dodge is a stout built, short built, dark brown hair, dark complexion, heavy black mourache, full eyes, and pleasant address. His parents reside at Portland, Maine. He has a wife in Chicago.

Colonel Andrews, of the Cincinnati Hospital, charged with having recently refused to admit to the Institution a negro man, who died in the street in great agony, has made public his statement of the affair. Colonel Andrews says that the deceased was brought to the hospital, as he subsequently found out, suffering with delirium tremens. He, the Colonel, was two men who were drunk. He, the Colonel, was confined to his room by a severe headache. He was informed that a man was dying at the door. On the first place, of the nature of the deceased's illness, he would have been admitted promptly, but he was informed by the persons who said were all intoxicated, and he accordingly ordered them away. The Colonel has resigned.

Captain S. L. Phelps, of Ohio, for twenty-five years past a Justice of the Peace, has been appointed by the Postmaster General a special agent for the Government to accompany the Pacific mail steamers under the contract a few weeks ago entered into, and took to the interests of the Pacific Railroad. He will also see to the agreement between the Mail Company and the Government. Captain Phelps will leave Boston for England, on the 6th of December, thence to China, and return by the Pacific route.

The New York *Herald's* Charleston, South Carolina, correspondent says: Brigadier General James C. Bisher, commanding the second sub-district of South Carolina, with Head Quarters at Greenville, to the *News* of this city, denies that there is any truth in the reports of negro insurrections or attempts at insurrection in Sarnwell's district. He reports that the case of the killing of a ruffian named McKew, a planter of Barnberg, it is supposed by a negro boy whom McKew had whipped and kicked, was a fair one.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a communication from several proprietors of soda water fountains, remonstrating against the tax of six per cent. levied according to law on all manufacturers of such beverages. They claim that as they do not charge their fountains with carbonic acid gas, they are not liable to the tax, and ask that the amount already levied be refunded. The Commissioner has replied in effect that they cannot be exempt from the specified tax of six per cent., and that whether they "travel" or remain at home; and it is but an act of common prudence—they will say a duty—for every man, especially every family man, to secure indemnity against loss of time and expenditure of money by accident, injury, or to provide for his family or friends in case of sudden death by accident, when it can be done without trouble and at such small expense.

FROM SAVANNAH, GA.

Rebel General Elliott Pardoned—Order Restoring Property to Former Owners—Mutiny in a Colored Regiment—The Lieutenant-Colonel Shot.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The Savannah *Herald* states that General Gilmore has obtained a pardon for the rebel Gen. Elliott, who defended Fort Sumter.

An order is printed confirming the children of the whites in bonds, and forbidding and maltreating the children of the Freedmen. Freedmen occupying lands which have been rendered by their former owners are also notified to remove before the 20th of December.

A mutiny occurred in the 8th regiment of colored troops at Jacksonville, Florida, in quelling which, the Lieutenant Colonel was shot in the hand, and several mutineers were wounded.

Eight boughs who lately arrived at Savannah among the laborers shipped from New York to work on the railroads, garroted a citizen at his own store, and robbed him.

The Georgia Methodist Conference is in session at Macon.

Two revenue cutters have arrived at Savannah.

FIRE IN MEADVILLE.

An Entire Block of Buildings Destroyed—Loss About $150,000.

BUFFALO, November 27.—A very destructive fire occurred at Meadville, Pa., yesterday. A block of wooden buildings on Water and Diamond streets was destroyed, occupied because of the most prominent business men in the city. The loss is estimated at from $120,000 to $175,000. Eleven stores, several shops, and the *Journal* printing office were destroyed. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Palmerston's Death-Bed.

The Boston *Commonwealth* gives the following account of the death of Lord Palmerston, by Mr. Conway, its London correspondent:

I have the following from unquestionable authority. When it was perceived that Lord Palmerston would not recover, a clergyman, accompanied by Lord Shaftesbury, visited him, for the purpose of having some religious conversation with him. They found the old man very low, surrounded by underground servants, and him if he thought the medicines which had been given him were beneficial. "Yes." The clergyman then hinted that there was another medicine which was of infinitely greater importance. "What is it?" said Palmerston, raising his head of a sudden. Christ," replied the clergyman, "who with this for an opening went on into a religious exhortation. When he came to a pause, Palmerston said, with a sigh, "Well, clergyman, pleased at this, went on with further religious remarks, and coming to another pause, Palmerston said, "Well, well, you have encouraged by this the clergyman continued further, and I will not be able to be a Non Pensylvania Volunteers, he will "most emphatically go to heaven."

The cherry well, at the mouth of the creek, is being pumped with good prospects for oil. The last gauge of the tank showed 200 bbl, a fair to say surpassing the expectations and hopes of its friends. Illust, W. M. Darling is also operating on the farm, and is meeting with success by what his prospects are there, but hope he may be abundantly successful. They had an excellent well on the farm, but it is now a dry hole. Darling's well is now a resident of Pittsburgh. The Messrs. Dalzell are also active business men on the farm, and have contributed greatly to the oil Region, and have been successful in their ventures.

Bonfire of Dispatches from Juarez.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Col. Bravo, of the Juarez Government, has arrived at Kansas city and left immediately for Washington. Colonel Bravo, from Juarez to the United States Government, arrived at Kansas city last Friday, and left immediately for Washington. Colonel Bravo reports that the Mexicans have twenty-five thousand troops under arms, and that seventy-five thousand more can be put in the field as soon as funds can be raised, which will be speedily.

North Carolina Legislature Organized.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 27.—The Legislature met to-day. The Lower House organized by electing S. F. Phillips, of Orange county, Speaker. There was no election of Speaker in the Senate.

Gen. Grant in Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., November 27.—Gen. Grant arrived here this afternoon and took quarters at the Spottswood House.

Election in Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, November 27.—At the annual election to-day the Republicans made a clean sweep, by majorities ranging from 250 to 300.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 27.—The steamer Idaho, from Havana for New York, arrived here to-day, short of coal. She encountered northern winds.

It is proposed to lay down twelve miles of turnpike from Pittsburgh to Titusville, for the convenience of oil without the delay and expense of teaming. The following is the estimate: Allowing two thousand barrels of oil per day to pass through the toll, say sixty thousand barrels of oil, at the present rate of teaming, would pay for the whole capital stock, $60,000, in thirty days.

THE NEW ELDORADO.

Excitement in Greene County Increasing.

MORE GOLD QUARTZ DISCOVERED.

Attempt to Conceal Discoveries.

ACTIVITY OF OIL OPERATIONS.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MAPLE FARM, PUNXSAUTAWNEY CREEK, PA., }
November 24th, 1865. }

Notwithstanding the weather has been very disagreeable for some time past and the roads, in consequence in a wretched condition, the arrivals on Dunkard are daily increasing. We have been visited by numbers of prospectors and anxious inquirers from all the principal eastern town and cities, and within the last few days a number of representatives from the Great West have been sojourning with us. It is amusing and interesting to watch the proceedings of the various visitors. Westerner hails you on the road or at a well, with a real or affected heartiness, plunges at once into the subject, and at once gives you to understand what he is after, and what he intends or would like to do. Among the first questions he will ask, is, if you have any nice specimens, and what you'll take for them? What prospects are for getting a lease from Noakes, Stokes, Stiles, Brown, "or any other man?" What would be the price? Where is the best territory? etc, etc.

The Eastern man has a reputation to sustain—improve the subject with admirable tact and delicacy. With an air of the most unaffected unconsciousness to ask a few questions, not differing within so far, that it is plainly evident to the most careless observer, is uppermost in his mind, oh! no. Such an experienced man of the world, a financier of such high standing, so *au fait* in stocks, fashions, and the less important matters, science and literature, cannot afford to show his hand "to that rabble," and, of

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

FUTURE GREAT CITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

The New York *Tribune* says:

We never saw St. Louis, have no special interest in it, and few friends residing there; but we wish to record our conviction—with great respect for Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Chicago, which we have seen—that St. Louis is destined to have henceforth the most rapid growth of any American city, and to be recognized as the chief inland emporium of our country within the next twenty years. We believe the census of 1900 will rank the chief cities of the United States in this order: 1. New York; 2. Philadelphia; 3. St. Louis; 4. Chicago; 5. Cincinnati; 6. San Francisco; 7. Baltimore; 8. Boston; 9. Pittsburgh; 10. Richmond.

The first remark that we have to make on the above is, that four years ago had a statement been made on the same subject, Pittsburgh would not have been named at all, in connection with the great cities. Probably three or even two years ago, it would not have been. We take some credit to the COMMERCIAL for having talked Pittsburgh and its business into the notice of people abroad. The second remark that we have to make is, that the position of Pittsburgh prospectively as number nine in the catalogue does not agree with our anticipations. We are, if all our population is counted in, before St. Louis now, and expect to remain so. The manufactures of Pittsburgh, though it has for thirty or forty years been called the Birmingham of America, are yet but in their infancy. New branches of manufacture are continually starting, while old establishments are enlarging to quadruple their former dimensions. The manufacture of Steel has increased in a larger ratio than this within a year. Glass in every variety, iron, implements of husbandry, articles of necessary and extensive use, are turned out in immense and increasing amounts. The mineral deposits, iron, oil, salt, lead and the old stand-by, *coal*, are being developed, the business and wealth of which must be tributary to the growth of Pittsburgh. Railroad communications, already extensive are reaching out into new directions and connecting with similar communications throughout the country, East and West, North and South. The map of the country and of roads proves Pittsburgh to be a destined railroad center. We have all the facilities for growth that St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago have and some important ones in addition. And our capitalists, well aware of this, are entering with a spirit that will ensure success into a wholesome competition with our Western cities, that they are now conscious has been too long delayed. We do not expect to take precedents of the larger and older Eastern sea ports, but we do of Western inland cities, for, like the Eastern cities, Pittsburgh will profit by their advancement, which will make her progress as the great manufacturing center the more rapid.

SYSTEMATIZED SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.

The United States Mutual Protection Company, for Encouraging Settlements in the Southern States," is the title of an enterprize, with headquarters in Washington, of which Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster General, and formerly Governor of Wisconsin, is President, Hon. S. C. POMROY, United States Senator from Kansas, Vice President, and DR. JOHN TRIMBLE, of the Treasury Department, Secretary. The other officers, though without the advantage of being so distinguished, are said to be equally capable.

The tide of emigration which in former years has set so strongly westward, by the efforts of this organization is expected to be largely turned in a southerly direction,—in fact it is said that "five hundred families are ready to move south in the month of January next." We give MR. RANDALL's company the benefit of the statement of its intentions, and for this purpose we quote:

"The object of this organization was to combine such influences as would bring together the landholders of the South and the capitalists and labor of the North. This company have issued a large number of circulars, of some fifteen pages each, setting forth the objects of the organization and the advantages resulting to both the landowners of the South and the capital and labor of the North, and it has further been widely circulated by the press all over the North. The company are already many applications from landowners for tenants, and some five hundred families are ready to move South in the month of January next. There is a universal interest throughout the North on the subject, as it affords protection and the prospect of an easy and rapid accumulation of wealth. It is contemplated by the company to locate settlements of fifty families in a location, thereby securing mutual protection, schools and religious worship. The company will shortly have in operation a charter from Congress at an early day in the approaching session, with a capital of $5,000,000, and a large number of the leading capitalists in New York, Boston and Chicago have intimated their desire to participate in the organization. It is understood that a perfect organization shall be effected, to master advantages of means by combining plantations, and who are not at present able to cultivate their lands without assistance, as well as to assist persons of small means in the South who are desirous of settling South. A number of large landowners and men of influence from various parts of the Southern States are also ready to unite in the company, and make common cause in this great work of reanimating the industrial interests of their beautiful but unfortunate Southern land."

Although this and other schemes may fail to some extent or accomplishing what they aim at, they will, nevertheless, exert a vast influence on the future of the South—not only the South, but the whole country—for whatever develops and elevates one part will confer corresponding benefits on the whole.

The immediate problem to be solved relates to the production of cotton. The delusion that negro, rather slave labor, only can cultivate it with success, soon will be, if it is not already, exploded; and, we venture to predict, that is less than five years from this time, instead of 5,000 bales, which was the product of 1860, twice that number of bales will be produced as the result of free—measurably white—labor, and the mechanical improvements that will result from present efforts. Not cotton alone—every kind of industry will receive new life, and the interchange of products will be correspondingly increased, thereby increasing the value of our internal commerce and the amount of every kind of business, almost beyond the power of the mind to conceive.

These are the agencies of genuine reconstruction and practical restoration, to which we are to look to insure the future solidity and greatness of the Republic—and we hail with unspeakable satisfaction every enterprize like the one which we have brought to the notice of this part of the country.

ATTEMPTED POLITICAL ALIENATIONS.

Compacts founded on principle are firm. Those of self-interest and passion are easily disturbed and broken. Of the former we have had a remarkable example in recent measures in the political arena. A party measure was never more deliberately contrived, more vigorously pursued or more signally frustrated, than the attempt to produce an alienation between the President and his political friends. The agreement in principle, with reference to the interests of the Union, was entire and cordial, and the relations between them were not disturbed by the sudden onslaught. The policy of the Government approved by men of thorough and reliable Union sentiment, underwent no change. The elections were carried in attestation of the popular approval.

But failure has not impressed the disappointed party with those lessons of wisdom which it so plainly teaches. The school of experience even has its dull scholars. The present scheme of infatuation is, to create an alienation between the President and Congress, in reference to the interests of the Union. It is a poor compliment that is paid to either by the attempt. The results will be as poor a testimony to the wisdom of those who make it. It is well for the country, and especially the Southern portion of it, that there are better and wiser friends of both, controlling public affairs, than the class of dissatisfied partizans to whom we refer. The ends which true patriots aim at will eventually be attained for the good and glory of the Union. Antagonistic efforts may delay but cannot prevent them.

THE SHENANDOAH.—The insulting remarks of the English press on the subject of the pirate Shenandoah, by no means express the feelings of the entire British people, and even a few of the newspapers, have from time to time ventured to protest earnestly against the fitting out of rebel privateers in British ports. With this fact staring them in the face, it may be asked how was it that a vast proportion of the so-called intelligent class in England, actually rejoiced over the flagrant violations of their own laws. Was it because every American ship destroyed by an Anglo-rebel privateer was equivalent to putting the value of a score of ships into the pockets of the Liverpool merchants, since it had the effect of taking away fully that amount in carrying trade from American Vessels and of transferring it to British bottoms, or was it because the "intelligent classes" had made up their minds that secession must succeed, and that consequently there would never be a day of reckoning for all their offenses against us? But the entire wisdom of the English conservatives has been turned to folly, and it would be well if their press, instead of dealing in flippant and petty quibbles, would meet the question like men and settle it honorably.

THE SOUTH AND CONGRESS.

As the day for the meeting of Congress approaches, it is very natural for all persons who take an interest in the affairs of the country to turn their thoughts toward that event. Never has there been a meeting of that body that was marked by so many and such great peculiarities, as this is likely to be. The claim to representation by those who for four years have been in arms against all the institutions and interests of the United States Government, will come up for consideration. If admitted, the meeting, face to face, of those who have been arrayed as antagonists, and the participation by men from the insurrectionary States in legislation, much of which must recognize and concern the unlawful acts in which they and those whom they represent have been engaged, will unavoidably involve much that will be embarrassing and trying.

But the Southern aspirants for the position do not appear to be much affected by the prospect of embarrassment and mortification. They appear only too anxious to get in, and press their claims with a pertinacity that indicates less of the modesty which would become their situation, than of the assurance and dogmatism which distinguished their political manners in olden times. We judge of course by the tone of the leading political journals, not by any utterances of individual candidates. The Richmond *Times*, in a late article—and it is in accordance with its general tone—indulges in a tirade that would not badly have suited the wildest times of the war. In common with the rest, it seems to think the only essential thing in the reconstruction policy should be the admission of the Southern members to Congress. It recognizes nothing as a prerequisite to this besides the acceptance of the arbitrament of war. It seems to consider the formal submission to the force of arms as a full adjustment of all difficulties, and as a basis for immediate and unconditional resumption of all political functions, as though the Government had been prosecuting the war for no other purpose than to persuade the Representatives from the Southern States to return to Congress, and that by submitting the Southern people had fully met the condition. And it deprecates the refusal or the delay of their admission as a measure of Northern radicalism, sectionalism, Jacobinism, and what not, as one that will "sting the South" and exact of her taxation without representation, and deliver over to endless anarchy.

There is no ground for any of these fears, and no need of any of these cries. The loyalty of the country and the policy of the President require, among our lately hostile people, some signs of respect for the Government and its institutions, before they be reinstated in the full possession of political privileges and powers. The progress in that direction is as rapid as the demeanor and action of the Southern people allow it to be. Articles like those to which we have alluded are not calculated to hasten it. There is no better evidence that the old astute class of Southern politicians has passed away, than is seen in the methods of action chosen by the new set that has sprung up.

THE SHEFFIELD OF AMERICA.

The citizens of Harrisburg, with commendable pride, are somewhat jubilant over the prospect of having a steel manufactory located in their midst, from which they expect great things, as is evidenced in their advertisement of the fact by a telegraphic dispatch through the Associated Press. The Pennsylvania Steel Works, we are told, are to be identified with the cutlery manufacturing firm of the BUTCHERS, of Sheffield, England, and Harrisburg is to become to this continent what Sheffield is to Europe! The BUTCHERS, it is said, are large stockholders of the new steel company, and are to superintend its operations, to which end they design bringing over some two thousand laborers and their families. The capital stock of the company is to be one million of dollars, of which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, if we are rightly informed, and the citizens of Harrisburg, have guaranteed a certain amount, besides donating a good-sized farm on which to erect the works. The citizens of Harrisburg deserve credit for this movement, for they have manifested that they are not entirely lacking in enterprise, though their hopes of becoming the Sheffield of this country may not reach their fruition.

It is admitted by all that Pittsburgh is the Birmingham of America. This fact none can dispute. But it may not be so generally conceded that Pittsburgh is also the Sheffield of the United States. True, the manufacture of cutlery has not reached the proportions of that of Sheffield, England, but the business is daily growing larger, and our capitalists, both in the mercantile and manufacturing branches of business, will not permit it to be overreached by foreign competitors, no matter under what guise it may be attempted. There are now in operation in this city no less than seven extensive steel manufactories, with an aggregate capital many times that of the proposed works at Harrisburg, owned by individuals; and other works are proposed. The quality of the manufactures of these firms has been pronounced equal to the best imported steel, and in some instances superior, owing to the better quality of the raw material. The great and increasing demand for Pittsburgh steel, and the propositions now being entertained for the erection of other steel manufactories, is evidence sufficient, we take it, of its excellence, and prove that the people of the United States need not longer be dependent on European Sheffield for that material. The evident decline of the American demand for the foreign article may have something to do with the BUTCHERS' new project at Harrisburg.

The manufacture of cutlery in Pittsburgh made slow progress for many years, and the amount manufactured would not show largely in the revenue returns, since the successful manufacture of steel in our city, however, the manufacture of cutlery has improved and is increasing. It is only within a few years past that the Pittsburgh Cutlery Company was organized, composed of skilled workmen, and the manufactory at Rochester, near by, commenced. Theirs was the first successful attempt at the manufacture of pocket and table cutlery, and the excellence of their wares, for quality and perfection of finish, cannot be excelled by those of the most noted cutlers of Europe. This is no fulsome laudation of their manufactures, for every unprejudiced mind, and every friend of American industry who has examined their wares, will indorse it without qualification. The principal capital of the Pittsburgh Cutlery Company has been skilled labor from Europe, and it is pleasant to know the company is meeting with success.

The establishment of steel works at Harrisburg is to be viewed in no other light than as a gratifying indication of the growth of American manufactures,—and if it is true, as is alleged, that the Messrs. BUTCHERS, of Sheffield, have embarked their capital in the enterprize, it is another proof that with adequate protection (now and for some time enjoyed as the result of the rate of exchange,) America instead of buying abroad, will manufacture at home, and bring hither the skill and capital of other countries.

WESTWARD EMIGRATION.

It was scarcely to be expected that so soon after the war there would be much emigration to the far West. The extraordinary activity of business and the high wages of labor in the North, and the competing attractions of the sunny South now open to free labor, it was thought would prevent for a time the movement of people towards the West. But it appears to be otherwise. Papers in the far west speak of the tide of emigration pouring in and of crowds going on every boat to the upper waters of the Missouri.

No part of our country can be, strictly speaking, regarded as over-populated. But in towns and cities, there are undoubtedly many persons who would consult their future interests by seeking new homes on the fertile soil of the West that awaits the hand of agricultural labor and would well reward its toil. For a time, some privations and perhaps hardships would have to be encountered, but ultimately, in the possession of comfortable homes, surrounded by broad acres of productive lands, their own property, and with privileges of education and religion for themselves and families, many men would find themselves in far better circumstances in the Western country than in the older and crowded settlements of the East. The wonderfully rapid growth of Illinois in population and wealth is but an example of what other States may become. The agriculture of the West has been its main attraction. To this will ere long, beyond doubt, be added extensive manufactures, for which it has facilities that will not remain unimproved.

For young men an women, beginning life with a courageous spirit to meet and overcome difficulties, the west is the place of enterprize. The trials of probation promise to insure in permanent prosperity. In older settlements, competition and crowds are more likely to impose trials equally hard and more enduring.

HOW CHANGED.—The Richmond *Times* portrays in sharp outlines the changed condition of Southern society. It says that "at this day many a high-born Southern woman, who in former times lived in affluence and ease, is plying her needle for her daily bread, and reaping but a slender harvest." The *Times* does not mention the fact that these "high-born Southern women" lent their peculiar influence to destroy the Government to which they owed their former "affluence and ease." They did what they could—which was not a little—to overthrow the Government which secured to every person under it a larger sum of human happiness than any other on the face of the earth. The attempt failed—to this fact they owe their changed condition. They should be thankful that they can "ply the needle for daily bread," and thus reap even "a slender harvest."

WE are indebted to a friend for a copy o the *Church Journal*, of the 22d instant, containing a lengthy editorial, written with the freest license, both as to its statements and style, wherein the COMMERCIAL and several gentlemen with whom we do not object to be associated, are spoken of as though we had been engaged in some extremely objectionable thing. We have been asked to republish the article entire, and the request is made by those who did not support DR. KERFOOT. But our own views of what is dignified and suitable to the occasion will not permit us to comply with this request; and in coming to this decision we think we earn the thanks of the successful candidate for Bishop of the new Diocese.

HARD ON "OLD BUCK."—The old maxim about loving the treason but despising the traitor, is receiving a new illustration in the manner in which the Southern press speaks of BUCHANAN and his book. For instance, the following, from the Richmond *Times*:

James Buchanan, that extraordinary illustration of the trite remark that not only great men have their weaknesses but little ones too—that model of imbecility, that never to be sufficiently trusted by his most intimate friends one single hour—and the heighthed features of whose administration were his accomplished Vice President and his magnificent niece, the most elegant woman who ever presided at the White House—has written a book. After any number of years in the United States Senate, after having served as Minister at the Palace and President at our capital, after dabbling for an untold period in the muddy waters of Pennsylvania politics, striking in his strange visits of God, some judicial blindness, he has published a book.

IS THE THEATRE A SCHOOL OF VIRTUE OR VICE?

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Riding in the country, recently, I observed, near a small unpainted house, a boy about twelve years of age, poorly fed and clothed, standing, with a slow step and gentle air, and a countenance unusually sober. On our return, near the same house I saw a girl and boy, younger than the first seen, but whose countenances, step and dress all bore a striking resemblance to him. To the gentleman with me I remarked, there is something singularly touching about these children; their innocent and sad faces, and feeble appearance, indicate to me most plainly that they do not have sufficient food." "I suppose you are right," said he, "for my business has lately taken me often this way, and noticing these children, I have learned, on inquiry, that their father died in the service of his country, and that their mother is very poor." He on whom she had leaned for support, before she had been accustomed to look for counsel and guidance; the kind husband and loving father, had fallen, and she, sad and lonely, was struggling with stern want. The care and support of her fatherless children devolved on her alone, and, impelled by a mother's love, she was by her feelings constrained and continued late, striving to sustain them, and yet in a land of abundance she was unable to procure sufficient food properly to nourish the offspring of one who, in the hour of danger, had given up his life for his country. That his dear mother's hand might be guided, and strengthened with others, enjoy the privileges of a free and happy Government, he had sacrificed his life in battle, perhaps, or in the indescribable horrors of an Andersonville prison. But what avails his sacrifices and death, if those who were the dearest of all on earth to him must famish and die, or in extreme poverty, suffering and ignorance, live, unable to appreciate or enjoy the blessings he died to secure? There may be very many such. I have just been told by a generous, whole-hearted man that he is almost daily importuned for aid by very many such. These widows and children are very much in need of aid, as of all who are spared from this most fatal war. They cannot avail themselves of the provisions made by the State, as in their loneliness they cannot part with all that is left to comfort them. Some of them may not be in all respects what they should be; yet, regard for the honored dead, pity for the living, humanity to services they rendered, and respect for our country, demand that they receive liberally at our hands. Could those brave men, who have fallen for their country, now speak, they would say, "Take care of the dear, desolate wife and my fatherless children; comfort, feed and instruct my sons and daughters, that they may become useful men and women. This is all the return we ask; these are the monuments we would have erected—living and eternal monuments. The twenty piles you may rear may mock my suffering wife and starving children. That cities may be adorned, and fame accrue to officers of monumental associations, we did not give up our lives." Monuments may serve "to educate our young men to heroic virtue, and may give consolation to sorrowing hearts," but if they stand as the neglect of the poor and stricken widow and fatherless children, erected so by this foul rebellion, it might not be well.

MONTHLIES.

THE FAMILY TREASURE.—We have received the December number of this interesting and useful monthly. Literature is not to be estimated by locality or clime, but still a home product has some additional claims to notice, and we like to see this Pittsburgh magazine, as it makes its periodical appearance.

The present number contains a fine steel engraving, a portrait of the late Rev. Isaac N. McKinney, who was associated with his father, Rev. David McKinney, in editing the *Treasure*. The usual variety of reading will be found in this number, embracing "The Minister's Wife," a well-written article; "The Voice from Heaven;" a memoir of "Rev. Isaac N. McKinney;" "Mexico in Discipline," and many others.

A new volume will begin with the next number, and now is a good time for new subscribers to begin. Address, David McKinney, D. D., Pittsburgh.

HOURS AT HOME.—This monthly magazine o useful and entertaining matter is received. It contains the usual variety, embracing articles of high value. It is published by Charles Scribner & Co., New York.

PERSONAL.

—The Count Von Bismarck, of Prussia, is the kind of statesman in whom Mr. Carlyle delights. Since he has been at the head of affairs in that gentleman a subject which he can work in with his beloved Dr. Francia, of Paraguay, and other choice spirits, whose contempt of the popular principle, so-called, enshrines them in Carlyle's calendar of hero-saints. Palmerston has passed away, but Von Bismarck remains. A greater contrast in every thing than these two statesmen present could not well be imagined. Palmerston has belonged to all parties, and has been content to be the idol of the popular gale. He snuffed public sentiment afar off, and adapted himself to its varying moods with marvelous facility. He knew no principle but expediency. In his heart he had no respect for liberal ideas and opinions, but, like all demagogues, truckled to them, right or wrong, for the purpose of getting control of them, and using them for political objects. The man Von Bismarck does not believe that there is any such word as expediency. He has no faith in the capacity of man, under any circumstances, to govern himself. He does not affect to conceal his scorn of the prevailing ideas of human progress, except such progress as the horse makes, with a skilful charioteer such as Von Bismark, holding the reins.

—The *Congregationalist* has an able and interesting letter from Rev. George B. Bacon, of Orange, New Jersey, son of Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, giving an account of the great meeting in Bristol, when Drs. Vaughn and Raleigh made report of this country. The occasion was one of extraordinary interest, and drew together an immense congregation. Dr. Raleigh, a polished and highly cultivated Pock Dauer, and I well remember that, highly as he appreciated this highly genial, and well bred man, when he met with the stage at home and abroad, he gave it as his opinion that the theatre is an unsafe school of morals, and should not be encouraged. And such, I firmly believe, is the opinion of our most intelligent and best men. I would even say to a young man, I would be sorry, and do not visit the theatre. The character of what I believe to be the teachers, the companions we would meet, the influences acquired, the ridicule poured upon good men, and the praise of bad men, will gradually undermine all moral restraint, and ruin will be inevitable. More profit can be derived and less injury sustained by associating with books of sound principle, and by valuable lectures or by reading instructive books. W.

An Obligation, and the Way to Discharge It.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Riding in the country, recently, I observed, near a small unpainted house, a boy about twelve years of age, poorly fed and clothed, standing, with a slow step and gentle air, and a countenance unusually sober. On our return, near the same house I saw a girl and boy, younger than the first seen, but whose countenances, step and dress all bore a striking resemblance to him. To the gentleman with me I remarked, there is something singularly touching about these children; their innocent and sad faces, and feeble appearance, indicate to me most plainly that they do not have sufficient food." "I suppose you are right," said he, "for my business has lately taken me often this way, and noticing these children, I have learned, on inquiry, that their father died in the service of his country, and that their mother is very poor." He on whom she had leaned for support, before she had been accustomed to look for counsel and guidance; the kind husband and loving father, had fallen, and she, sad and lonely, was struggling with stern want. The care and support of her fatherless children devolved on her alone, and, impelled by a mother's love, she was by her feelings constrained and continued late, striving to sustain them, and yet in a land of abundance she was unable to procure sufficient food properly to nourish the offspring of one who, in the hour of danger, had given up his life for his country. That his dear mother's hand might be guided, and strengthened with others, enjoy the privileges of a free and happy Government, he had sacrificed his life in battle, perhaps, or in the indescribable horrors of an Andersonville prison. But what avails his sacrifices and death, if those who were the dearest of all on earth to him must famish and die, or in extreme poverty, suffering and ignorance, live, unable to appreciate or enjoy the blessings he died to secure? There may be very many such. I have just been told by a generous, whole-hearted man that he is almost daily importuned for aid by very many such. These widows and children are very much in need of aid, as of all who are spared from this most fatal war. They cannot avail themselves of the provisions made by the State, as in their loneliness they cannot part with all that is left to comfort them. Some of them may not be in all respects what they should be; yet, regard for the honored dead, pity for the living, humanity to services they rendered, and respect for our country, demand that they receive liberally at our hands. Could those brave men, who have fallen for their country, now speak, they would say, "Take care of the dear, desolate wife and my fatherless children; comfort, feed and instruct my sons and daughters, that they may become useful men and women. This is all the return we ask; these are the monuments we would have erected—living and eternal monuments. The twenty piles you may rear may mock my suffering wife and starving children. That cities may be adorned, and fame accrue to officers of monumental associations, we did not give up our lives." Monuments may serve "to educate our young men to heroic virtue, and may give consolation to sorrowing hearts," but if they stand as the neglect of the poor and stricken widow and fatherless children, erected so by this foul rebellion, it might not be well.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A work on the manufactures of the United States, compiled from the census of 1860, seven hundred and fifty pages, has just been printed at Washington by the Government. It was prepared by the Hon. J. W. Edmonds, Commissioner of the Land Office, and from its marvelous amount of valuable information, we have picked out the following few items of interest:

Manufacture.	Total Value for 1860.
Clothing	89,000,000
Coal	20,243,637
Cotton goods	107,337,783
Flour and Meal	248,560,365
Gold Mining	47,163,170
Hardware	10,993,108
Iron	73,175,762
Pig Iron	20,870,120
Leather	75,697,747
Lumber	104,928,341
Steam Engines	46,737,488
Paper	21,217,892
Printing and Publishing	51,963,783
Provisions	31,886,433
Soap and Candles	18,464,574
Sugar Refining	42,141,234
Woolen Goods	60,885,100

From all that we can learn, the business of the Interior Department, under the management of Secretary Harlan, is progressing more prosperously than it has since its organization. The great national interests which he is obliged to keep in hand, as an expert coachman does his horses, are more various than those in any other department, and it is well for the country that his ability and rare sense of justice should be equal to his responsible duties. Indirectly, we learn that his forthcoming report will express with candor and positiveness, views highly interesting information, bearing upon the increase of business in the Pension Office, the progress of the public lands, the extent of our mineral lands, and the prosperous condition of our Indian affairs.

There is a project, started in London, to lay Allan's telegraphic cable across the Atlantic by a new route. Mr. Allan has invented a new cable, which he affirms is better than any other. He sheathes his wire *within* a gutta percha covering, instead of having a wire protection outside. His wire has "an internal conducting copper core, of dimensions varying according to the proposed length of the cable, protected by a spiral coating of small steel wires—which themselves constitute the strength of the cable—and whole imbedded in gutta percha, and covered with an outer covering of tarred hempen tape." It weighs only one-fourth of the last Atlantic cable; is only five-eighths of an inch in diameter, instead of one and one-fourth inches; takes up little room in a ship; costs about a fifth of the other cables, and will transmit a much greater number of letters in a given time. The projected line is intended to run from London to Oporto, six hundred miles; from Oporto to the Azores, nine hundred; and from the Azores to Halifax, fourteen hundred more.

A recent meeting in Paris in aid of the enfranchised slaves in America was crowded to such excess that above 1,000 persons went away, not having been able to find seats. M. Laboulaye was the chief thing, and occupied seven compact columns in the London *Patriot*. Mr. B.'s says of it: "I think there were but very few among my Americans who listened to his just, eloquent and tender words concerning us." Mr. Waddington writes: "It was a most masterly performance—bold, trenchant, and uncompromising, yet admirable in spirit, and altogether manly, tact and judicious. The effect on the audience was marvelous. Dr. Storrs, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Forbes, of Concord, M. Laboulaye, Mr. Waddington, Dr. Holbrook, and other American brethren will all tell you that it left nothing to be desired, as a vindication of the North, and a justification of the course of those who, in the midst of discouragement and opposition, have explained and defended your cause in this country. Dr. Raleigh has nobly fulfilled his purpose, and the service he has rendered to the cause of humanity and freedom will not soon be forgotten.

—We read in the new number of *Blackwood*: "Lord Cranbrook, the new Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is a nobleman of the old Tory school of terms, but he labors under a defect of character, which, unsatisfactory in common men, is fatal to a statesman—he cannot say no. Whether this fatal weakness be due chiefly to indolence, or physical, or natural, or is natural to him, or be superinduced by the bad habit of smoking incessantly, we cannot tell; but the fact is as we have stated it.

—A Paris marriage in high life occupies no less than two columns of the *Gazette des Tribunaux*; the details are chronicled by no less literary a pen than Henri de Lone. The church, we are informed, was crowded by the elite of Paris, a crowd attired in full dress. M. l'Abbe Rayneval pronounced a touching discourse, *une allocution*, which drew tears from many eyes. A telegram conveyed the congratulations of Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia, to the bridal couple, and the bride composed verses in honor of the important event.

—Ernest Renan, the author of the "Life of Jesus," is of Jewish origin. Though he once took orders in the Roman Catholic church, he has since abandoned it, and is now a leader. The sale of his book has exceeded 20,000 copies in France alone, and has yielded enormous profits.

—*La dea* Patti has sent an album to her Majesty the Empress Eugenie, containing twenty-four portraits of herself in the twenty-four characters she has personified since the commencement of her brilliant career. The Empress accepted this offering, and immediately sent Mdlle. Patti a most magnificent present in return. It is impossible not to contrast this graceful act with the conduct of another crowned head in this country, who, to your lady, to our friends in Boston in album containing a collection of the brilliant artistic leaves of the American Stage, which was certainly acknowledged by the words, "Her Majesty graciously accepts the album," and nothing more. Royalty is thus distinctly understood that no similar offerings will in the future be received."

—Lord Cowley, the British embassador at the Tuileries, has been recently on a visit to Brussels, where he remarked to his friends that he was glad to get away, for the reason that he was rich enough to live upon his money. His lordship is an old diplomatist, and knows how to keep his secrets. Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Bismarck does not believe that there is any such word as expediency. He has no faith in the capacity of man, under any circumstances, to govern himself. He does not affect to conceal his scorn of the prevailing ideas of human progress, except such progress as the horse makes, with a skilful charioteer such as Von Bismark, holding the reins.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

One of the finest and most elegant passenger cars that has probably ever been constructed in this country, is now receiving the finishing touches at the Railroad Car Works. The company's paint shop in Allegheny, It is designed for the use of the Directors of the road, and it is said will cost some $3,000.

It having been announced that Brig. General Sweet has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, inquiry at the headquarters of the A. & G. W. R. disclosed the fact that the officials knew of no such appointment.

W. K. Muir has resigned the superintendency of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, to accept a similar position in the Michigan Central. Mr. Rice, the present Superintendent, having been elected Vice President of the Detroit and Milwaukee road will probably be the successor of Mr. Wallace, of the Great Western Canada Railroad.

Another detachment of two hundred and thirteen men passed through Meadville on Thursday, on their way to Reno, to work on the Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad. Six car loads of the iron are already at Reno, and the track laying will be commenced early this week. One locomotive is already on the way, and others will follow shortly, and the iron is all purchased and being forwarded rapidly.

It is understood that to continue the chain on from the western end of the Catawissa railroad, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company will use the charter of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Company. This latter company obtained a charter last winter to connect with any company in Northumberland county, which would make a connection at Bellefonte. From Bellefonte is the short Stone Railway to Phillipsburg—from Phillipsburg another road to Curwensville, and from Clearfield another to a point in the oil region, intersecting with the Atlantic and Great Western, already in operation.

A correspondent of one of our exchanges thus bewails the custom introduced on some of the railroads of separating the male from the female passengers:

That sorting out of the flock; putting the ribbons, the frame car and the whole on one side, while it fails to benefit the ribbons, is a positive damage to the whiskers, when it is not a positive slander. Pen men up together, and if they don't fight, they will write. Let the sexes mingle. Ladies sprinkled through the cars keep the entire train upon its honor, give it a human, home-like look, of the Travel, and elevate the car from a common carrier to an educator. "To have known a fine woman is a liberal education," is a proverb. English literature is good for a proverb. But this segregating fashion is barbarous, and worthy of the Turks.

A meeting was held in Worster on Saturday last, the Committee appointed to endeavor to procure a connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The Wooster *Republican* says:—

When produce lays for weeks in our warehouses, for want of accommodation in transportation, and when it can be shipped from Fort Wayne and Indianapolis to Philadelphia and New York as cheap as to Cleveland, we should be stirred to the necessity of securing a line of railroad competing with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago. Outside of this consideration, much of the old produce trade of this town is diverted southward, for want of an outlet in the broad gauge, because of cheaper rates of freight and greater facilities of transportation.

It is to be hoped that the enterprise, sagacity, and capital of Wooster will embark in this improvement, and we expect to report its progress and to record its successful termination.

We have stated that Brigadier General Sweet has been appointed assistant superintendent of the A. & G. W. railway. It is said, however, that the officials at the headquarters of the road know of no such appointment.

The Buffalo *Courier* says that the Erie Railway Company have negotiated a loan of $4,500,000 in England for the completion of its double track. This fact, taken in connection with the declaration of English capitalists interested in the Atlantic and Great Western, give promise of a new era in railroading in this country.

A train on the Erie road was thrown from the track near Waverly, by a broken rail last Tuesday morning. No one seriously injured, though amid the darkness, there was great excitement among the passengers. One of the cars was thrown from the track, and on starting, collided with another train approaching, which they thought was coming to their relief, passengers crowded in the car to watch its approach, but to their horror they found her coming at full speed on the same track. They, however, made time out of his own danger. The car in front of them, by its splinters, and the engine and four cars of this train were thrown down the embankment. The fireman jumped off in time, but the engineer remained at his post and escaped unhurt. It was a frightful train, and much property was lost, destroyed and some cattle were killed. An interesting time.

A California letter to an Eastern journal gives some interesting details of the Central Pacific Railroad, which is now finished to the new town of Colfax, fifty five miles from Sacramento, and 2,450 feet above the level of the sea. In the entire route of this road only three tunnels are required, their aggregate length being 1,700 feet. The roads expected to cross the summit of the mountains at a height of about 7,000 feet above the sea. The cost of the most expensive mile is estimated at $200,000. For several miles the track must be roofed, to slide off the snow. These are the distances across the continent:

	Miles.
San Francisco to Sacramento (river)	121
Sacramento to Folsom (railroad)	
Folsom to Placerville	55
Colfax or Placerville to Virginia City, Nevada	112
Virginia to Austin	175
Austin to Salt Lake City, Utah	373
Salt Lake to Denver, Colorado	600
Denver to Atchison, Kansas	632
Atchison to New York (railroad)	1,191
	3,044

San Francisco to Liverpool (via New York) 6,000

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having retired from the firm of MAUTE & CO., hereby gives notice that he has no further connection therewith.

CHAS. M. GORMLY.

no27-3t

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—That very desirable Country Residence situated in Collins township on the hill road beyond the Allegheny Cemetery, on the top of the hill and adjoining the property of Mrs. E. W. H. Schenley. The house is finished throughout in the very best style, including all the modern improvements, being supplied with hot and cold water baths, bath room, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, containing eight or nine acres, with the choicest variety of fruit trees, small fruits, shrubbery, flowers and grape vines. (Delaware and Concord vines in bearing.) The grounds are well under-drained and in nice order. The place is supplied with a well finished stable and carriage house, and chicken house, and out-houses, and with a well and cistern and large reservoir, which supplies the house with water. The house is new and in first-rate and possession can be given immediately. To any one wishing a desirable home this place is well worthy of their attention. For further information apply to

no28-6t L. DILLON, at No. 235 Liberty st.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE,

With 10½ acres of land, 4 acres of which are covered with forest trees, balance containing fruit trees, shrubbery and terraces of grape vines—the square being adapted to grape culture, near the Perrysville plank road, the Observatory and back of Breeds' and about twenty minutes' walk from the Allegheny postoffice. Has a fine view down the Ohio river, beyond Dixmont Hospital. Northwest winds prevailing drives away &c away. Site elevated and healthy. Frame house, with porch and two piazzas, containing eight rooms, side kitchen, wash house and cellar; large parlor with marble mantle. Also, a room with bath, hot and cold water, with pump and two cisterns. Possession given April 1st, 1866. Price and terms moderate. Inquire of HUMBERT, LICHTNER & CO.,

no28 2w 105 Third street.

381 ACRES OF COAL FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of Coal, situated on the line of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, at Schultz's, 12 miles West of Pittsburgh, together with 5 acres, adjoining and abutting on that road, of surface in fee simple.

The best seam of this coal on the line of one of a system of roads connecting with Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland, and a uniform quality, thus avoiding the necessity of a change of cars, together with the facilities with regard to ventilation and drainage, would recommend this property to the favorable notice of experienced coal operators.

Map of the property will be shown and full description given on application to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stocks and Real Estate, 57 Fourth street, (Hurlbut Building.)

no28 2w

BRASS WORK FOR Water, Gas and Steam, Plumbers' Materials AND SHEET LEAD.

For sale at the lowest prices and on liberal terms.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

167 SMITHFIELD STREET,

no28-1t PITTSBURGH, PA.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE Red River Iron Works and Etlil Steam Furnace.—By virtue of a judgment of the Ninth Circuit Court, in the State of Kentucky, in the suit of Josiah A. Jackson's administrator, vs. Josiah A. Jackson's creditors, I will as Commissioner, on the 17th day of December, 1866, at public auction, sell and convey to the highest bidder, on the premises, at the Red River Iron Works, in Stark county, Ky., all the property which belonged to Jos

The Daily Commercial

PICTURES.

O, painter, paint me a pict ure!
Not studies of mere or eye,
But all the flesh canvas utter
The story my lips shall weave.
Your brush shall be Truth, and colors
The varied hues life wears,
And artless, to moisten your tears.

First, paint on the magic canvas
A meadow of freshest green,
With here and there a daisy
Peeping the sod between.
Rocks, ragged and sharp and blood-stained—
Where tender young feet have gone,
From the dead mother's icy bosom
To clamber the rocks alone.

Then paint me a weary desert
Glowing with a leaden sky,
Where never a bird would carol,
And never a breeze sweep by.
Dip your brush in the waters of Marah,
And paint Desolation there,
Blighted flowers, and the grave of Love,
And the visage of fierce Despair.

Then, next, paint a fervid summer—
A gorgeous tropical scene—
With birding fruit and bleeding vines,
And the foliage rank and green;
With free clouds and golden
Overhanging the scene above—
With any west sun for your light, artist,
Paint me his dream of Love.

Then fill up your canvas, painter,
With clouds of misty grey;
To-morrow is yet in cloudland,
Our picture is done to-day;
I sang it where all shall honor
A talent so bold and free;
But the name of the picture, artist,
Is known but to you and me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The town of Stratford, Connecticut, affords us the following romantic personal history, which is as authentic as it is interesting: At the commencement of the present century a young man made his appearance in the village and spent a few weeks at the tavern which then existed to afford shelter to stage-coach travellers. Whence he came and what his business none could guess. Directly opposite the tavern stood the small cottage and the forge of a blacksmith named Folsom. He had a daughter who was the beauty of the village, and it was her fortune to captivate the heart of the young stranger. He told his love, and that was from Scotland, that ne was traveling incognito, but in confidence gave her his real name, claiming that he was heir to a large fortune. She returned his love and they were engaged. A few weeks thereafter the stranger told his wife that he must visit New Orleans; he did so, and the gossips of the town made the young wife unhappy by their disagreeable hints and jeers. In a few months the husband returned, but before a week had elapsed he received a large budget of letters, and told his wife he must return at once to England, and must go alone. She took his last departure, and the gossips had another glorious opportunity to make a confiding woman wretched. To all but herself it was a clear case of desertion; the wife became a mother, and for two years lived on in silence and in hope. At the end of that time a letter was from Scotland, the Stratford beauty from her husband, directing her to go at once to New York with her child, taking nothing with her but the clothes worn, and embark in a ship for her home in England. On her arrival in New York she found a ship splendidly furnished with every convenience and luxury for her comfort, and two servants ready to obey every wish that she might express. She ship duly arrived in England and the Stratford girl became mistress of a superb mansion, and, as the wife of a baronet, was addressed by the aristocracy as Lady Sampson Sterling. On the death of her husband many years ago, the Stratford girl succeeded to the title and wealth of his father's, and in the last edition of the "Peerage and Baronetage," he is spoken of as "the heir of Mrs. Folsom, of Stratford, North America." When the late Professor Silliman visited England some years since, he had the pleasure of meeting Lady Sterling at a dinner party, and was delighted to answer some questions about her birthplace in connecticut.

WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, ETC.

The women seem to be every where invading the province of the men. They have been taking our hats, our coats, our breeches, and are now seizing our revolvers. This will never do. The revolver is a badge of masculine gender. Duels and street fights are the prerogative of man. The shedding of human blood belongs entirely to our sex. No false idea of gallantry shall prevent us from proclaiming to the women that murder is inconsistent with the delicacy and softness of the female character. We make the above with a full sense of the perils which it involves. But duty to society compels us to protest against this startling assumption of masculine prerogatives, no matter what the consequences.

We must even go farther, and express the serious opinion that women must not be permitted, on account of their sex, to escape the penalties of crime. We are aware that the restraints of law have become fearfully relaxed in this country, and that male as well as female criminals, if they have money or other influence, generally manage to secure a verdict of acquittal. But unless there is a greater reverence for law, and a more rigid application of its penalties to delinquents of both sexes, we shall be delivered over to social chaos. We have no desire in these remarks to prejudice the case in this city which has suggested these reflections. We know not the extent of the provocation which led to it, nor the extenuating circumstances, if such there are. The examination of her will be in the province of a jury. But there is a fearful recklessness of life in all parts of the country, and unless the administration of justice is to become a farce, neither station nor sex must be permitted to violate the laws with impunity.

THE LANGUAGES.

The least learned are aware that there are many languages in the world, but the actual number is probably beyond the dreams of ordinary people. The geographer, Babi, enumerated 800, which are entitled to be considered as distinct languages, and 5,000 which may be regarded as dialects. Adelung, another modern writer on the subject, recons up 3,064 languages and dialects existing, and which have existed. Even after we have allowed either of these as the number of languages, we must acknowledge the existence of almost infinite minor diversities, for almost every province has a tongue more or less peculiar, and this we may well believe to be the case throughout the world at large. Of the 860 distinct languages enumerated by Babi, 53 belong to Europe, 174 to Africa, 127 to Asia, 116 to America, 117 to Oceanica, which latter term distinguishes the vast number of islands stretching between Hindustan and South America.

BEAUTY OF TURKISH WOMEN.

As to the beauty of mere dress and ease of attitude, nothing that I have seen in life or in pictures, can give the slightest degree of the wonderful grace, the extreme delicacy, and the full-of-paradise like uselessness of a Turkish belle. Women of rank look like hot-house flowers, and are really cultivated to the highest perfection of physical beauty, having no other employment but to make their skins as snow-white, and their eye-brows as jet-black as possible. When young, their skin is literally as white as their veils, with the faintest tinge of pink on the cheek, like that inside of a shell, which blends exquisitely with the tender young leaf green, and soft violet colors, of which they are so fond. The reverse of the picture is, that after the first bloom of youth is past, the skin becomes yellow and sickly looking, and you long to give the yashmak a pull and admit a fresh breze to brighten up the fine features. A belle, and a beauty, too, the Turkish woman must be; for nothing can be more wretched than to see the poor thing attempting to walk, or to make herself at all useful. She shuffles along the ground exactly like an embarrassed parroquet, looking as if her loose garments must inevitably flutter off at the next step. The drapery which falls so gracefully and easily in a carriage, or while reclining on cushions, seems unduly and awkward when she is moving about. In fact, she is but the property of a rich man—she is the most miserably looking creature possible.—*Lord Hornby.*

SOCIAL LIFE IN ITALY.

A letter from Naples to the Paris *Debats*, speaking of the late great theatrical performance in that city for charity, says: "Of the three great tragic actresses who performed, Madame Ristori is considered the most noble in appearance, Madame Sadowski the most natural, and Madame Gazzola the most touching. While these great artistes were acting I could not refrain from remembering that Ristori and Sadowski are both Marchionesses by marriage, and nevertheless they still remain on the stage. I remember, too that Salvini, the actor, has recently received the crown, which will one day in a minute being surprised, and that he is invited, as a member of a charitable committee, to take his seat in company with dukes and princes. In France we cast of our equality, but the more I travel the more I see that we flatter ourselves a little on that point, and the social classification of professions are more marked in France than in Italy. For example, in the latter country the house-breaking and robbing trades are on the stage; commanders direct *coups* and other public establishments; a prince accepts a secondary office; General Ponza, who is charged with a province containing 7,000,000 souls, breakfasts tranquility at a restaurant at the corner of the street, and orders the execution of every one else to the lazzaroni who may ask the hour of the day; the vicar-general of the archbishopric is bathing in the sea with every one else's sons; there is no pretension among people who are rich, who have been in ministry, no one considers himself as superior to the rest because he has been in office; there is, in fine, everywhere and in every think a certain rumble-tumble of Grecian simplicity, sometimes perhaps, abused, but generally delightful.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S LOYALTY.

Mr. Astor was at all times a firm believer in the destiny of the United States, in other words he held its public stock in profound respect. In the second year of the late war with England, when the Government was reduced to borrowing 30, he invested an immense sum in the loan which in one year only proved to be valued, at 12%. He had little to say of politics, but he was a supporter of the old Whig party for many years, and had a penchant, regard, or partial political, for its leader and ornament, Henry Clay. It ought to be mentioned in this connection, that when in June, 1865, the merchants of New York memorialized the Government in favor of the embargo, which almost annihilated the commerce of the port, the name of John Jacob Astor headed the list of signatures.

NEW AID IN ILLUSTRATING NATURAL SCIENCE.

A Mr. T. S. Hunt has just exhibited before the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, a lantern, or stereoscope, for the purpose of showing the undulating for the illustration of forms. The slides were generally photographs from engravings representing various details of animal and vegetable structure. Magnified very much, they still present a sharp, clear appearance on the canvas, producing a stereoscopic effect which has never before been attained on a flat surface. Mr. Hunt, by an ingenious indication pointing to the objects on the slide, avoids the necessity, which has heretofore existed, of constant recurrence to the blackboard with a pointer in illustrating his remarks. He has stated, that by a series of dissolving views the human skeleton could be clothed in succession with the various organs, rendering it, by the external appearance of man—thus becoming a valuable aid in the illustration of medical or natural history lectures.

MISPLACED EXTRAVAGANCE.

The New York *Post* ridicules the announcement that "bridal chambers," and other extravagances, such as frescoed ceilings sumptuous tapestries, etc., are about to be introduced into some of the Northern cars. It says: "Bridal chambers are disquisting enough in hotels and steamboats, where they have long since been condemned by public opinion, even the least refined; but 'bridal chambers' in cars for the use of bridal couples to be tolerated at all. The first load of decent passengers would cast their tawdry finery out of the windows. The only effect of street walkers should be turned, not to an increase of finery in the ornamentation of cars, but of safety pins. Let the bridal couple also be quiet, let it be spent not in fantastic decorations, but in substantial improvements. Does it not seem a mockery, when we look around us and see how many there are by all such year, to be told that the cars are to be frescoed and gilded and carpeted? or are the bridal couple to be put in a cage for life to climb and only eager to make a living? Or, do they make as much money in holiday? Or, do they make as much money in spite of the 'bridal chambers' that they can afford to throw it away? If they can afford to throw it away in silly ostentation, in which all breeding seems to profane at best only a shabby pretends to profess at best only a shabby genteel.

CARLYLE ON SAY'S HISTORY.

The Edinburgh Courant has the following:

"For many years it has been one of my important regrets, that no scientific master of mine had a knowledge of natural history, so far at least as to have taught me the grasses that grow by the wayside, and the little winged and wingless neighbors that are continually meeting me, with a salutation which I cannot answer, as things are! Why didn't somebody teach me the constellations too, and make me at home in the starry heavens, which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day? I love to prophesy that there will come a time, when not in Edinburgh only, but in all Scottish and European towns and villages, the schoolmaster will be strictly required to possess these two capabilities (neither Greek nor Latin more strict), and that no ingenious little denizen of this universe be thenceforward barred from his right of liberty in those two departments, and doomed to look on them as if across grated fences all his life!

"Believe me yours very sincerely,

"T. CARLYLE."

MANNERS IN ROYAL STYLE.

"Rascally sweet young Prince," as Edward of England is called, it seems that he sometimes acts as gracelessly and rudely as the other Prince of Wales, who was given to consorting with fat Knights, thieves and swash-bucklers. The heir prospective to the throne of Great Britain, and his young wife, have been paying a visit to Liverpool, where they were received with due honor and ceremony. On landing at the quay the gentry of the city offered his services to escort Mrs. Wales to her carriage, a service which the English papers say was "graciously accepted." It then became necessary that the "hope and fair expectancy of state" should act as escort to Mrs. Mayor. This he did with such a saunntering, lack-a-daisical air, not offering her his arm or even keeping close by her side, that the English newspapers, always ready to find fault usually to royalty, felt themselves bound to give the young man a talking to for what in anybody but a prince would have been considered a piece of rudeness.

BULL-FIGHTING IN SPAIN.

The recent bull-fights in Spain have been attended with numerous accidents, in which the most eminent of the toreadors have been the sufferers. Recently the son of Cuchores, whose first performance displayed extraordinary skill and intrepidity, was severely gored by a bull at Seville. Cuchares, who was present as a spectator, himself while his son was in danger, but afterward severely reprimanded him for his rashness. El Tato, one of the most popular of the toreadors in Spain, has also been hurt at Salamanca, but not dangerously.

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CITY MATTERS.

THE COULTERSVILLE HOMICIDE.

Trial of Richard Snaiden et al., for the Murder of Cornelius Brestlin.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., called up another homicide case, the seventh in number on the present term. The indictment during the present term. The indictment charges Richard Snaiden, Murray Dias, Norman Herrington, Stewart Smith, Jas. Jackson and William Ryan with killing Cornelius Brestlin, at the house of a man named Early, in Versailles township, near the town of Coultersville, on the night of the 21st of October last. The first named, Snaiden, is accused as the principal, having, as stated, stabbed Brestlin with a knife, in the left breast, causing almost instant death. The others are accused of being present, aiding and abetting in the perpetration of the murder. The parties were at the house mentioned, where a "party" was being given, the deceased being present in the capacity of a "fiddler." From the preliminary examination before His Honor Judge Stowe, at the time of the application for the release of some of the accused on bail, it appeared that a disturbance arose from some of the parties, who had not been invited to the "party," forcing their way into the dancing room. The latter objected, and again gained an entrance, when, as is alleged, the stabbing took place. A barrel of beer or ale had been provided on the occasion, which was freely partaken of by those present The object of the convivially was to celebrate the arrival from Europe of a daughter of a member of the Early family. During the row which occurred a young man named Daniel Mundsy, was very seriously stabbed in the back, but he has recovered sufficiently to be considered out of danger of losing his life from his wounds.

Smith, Ryan and Jackson, those of the defendants who are under bail, were called, answered to their names, and took their seats within the bar. The others were brought in from prison, and placed in the dock. On being arraigned before the court, the defendants pleaded "not guilty," and desired to be tried "by God and their country."

The accused are represented by T. M. Marshall, Thomas Howard, George R. Cochran, C. J. Taylor and J. J. Selbenek, Esqs., while John M. Kirkpatrick and Col. L. B. Duff appear on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Messrs. Cochran and Taylor moved for a severance as to Smith, Ryan and Herrington, and that they be tried together.

After consultation a severance was allowed as to Smith and Jackson, represented by Messrs. Cochran and Selbenek, and they were ordered to be tried together.

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved that the case of Smith and Jackson be disposed of first.

Mr. Cochran asked that time be given the defendants, setting forth as a reason that his assistant, Mr. Selbenek, Esq., Mr. Marshall was lying dangerously ill, that he had called Mr. Selbenek into the case at the eleventh hour, and as a consequence, they were unable to proceed to trial.

The Court ordered the list of jurors to be called over, twenty-five answering to their names?

Mr. Cohran replied that he was not, and again gave the reasons stated. He had held a consultation with his clients, and in a few minutes announced that he had secured the assistance of Mr. Swartzwelder and was ready for trial.

A consultation was now held by the various counsel for the defense, the result being that severance was withdrawn, and the case proceeded to trial.

The following persons were empannelled and constitute the jury:

Jonathan Brauff,	Samuel Wilson,
David Wilson,	James Hunter,
Joseph Debold, *	Richard W. Roberts,
Frederick Delaven,	J. W. Nicholson,
Robert McKeldowny,	Wm. C. Shilling,
Wm. Lemon,	Casper Gang.

The panel being exhausted before the swearing of the tenth juror, the Court directed the Sheriff to summon twenty talesmen. After the jury had been empanelled, the balance of the jurors were discharged from further attendance, with the thanks of the Court.

The prisoners were then arraigned, when W. C. Moreland, Esq., opened the case for the Commonwealth, and addressed at some length the facts which the prosecution would endeavor to prove.

The first witness called was Dr. E. A. Woods, who testified that he was called upon on October 15th, to make a postmortem examination on the body of Cornelius Brestlin, who was lying dead at John Early's house; found a wound four inches in length in the left breast, completely dividing the second rib, near its connection with the breast bone; the wound extended into the lung three inches; the wound was necessarily fatal, causing death by internal hemorrhage; the wound was larger internally than its external appearance would indicate, as if the knife had been worked inside.

No cross-examination.

Daniel Munday, sworn—Live at Shaner's Station, in Westmoreland county, on the Pittsburgh and Coultersville Railroad; was at Mr. Early's house on the night of the 11th of October last; saw all the defendants there; they came there about nine o'clock; a dance was in progress in the house at the time; about an hour after they came I was in the room when Ryan struck Gillaic; this being quicted, everything passed off pleasantly until about twenty minutes of twelve o'clock; I was in an outside kitchen and while coming into the room, saw Dennis Gallagher standing at the door; Snaiden, Ryan, and, I think, Herrington, pitched into him; I interfered and struck one of them. Harrington and Snaiden then struck at me, when I started out of the kitchen door. Snaiden stabbed me three times with a bowie knife; think the blade of the knife was six or seven inches long. I then met Brestlin, the deceased, coming out of the room door; two minutes afterwards I heard that Brestlin had been killed.

Cross-examination.—I struck Snaiden a blow on the head with my fist; I struck him only once; a young man named Patton had a leg of a chair in his hand; he came into the room when the fight was going on; he struck Harrington with the club; Harrington had a brass knuckler on his hand. Snaiden was making at me when I struck him; if I said that Snaiden, Ryan and Harrington had pitched into Gallagher, I was mistaken. I was sober at the time of the fight; did not see Smith or Jackson engaged in either of the fights; some six or seven men and boys had been invited, and were present; a number of quarrymen from the other side of the river were there, but I do not know whether they were invited or not. The dancing took place in the kitchen. Early does not keep a tavern, but had a barrel of ale in the house; there were perhaps women at the dance.

John Early testified that he was the owner of the house in which the difficulty occurred. Invited John Patten, Dennis Gallagher, Peter Gallagher, Conrad Brestlin, John Munday, and Charles Sharp, who were present. Was in the room when Brestlin exclaimed "I am stabbed." Saw a man with a bloody knife in his hand, but did not recognize him. Some one took him into the kitchen where he died. I did not know the defendants were in my house until I took them dancing; did not hear any noise or quarrelling before Brestlin was stabbed after the stabbing the defendants left the house.

Cross-examined.—My wife had charge of the keg of ale; it had been procured for the party, but a number of glasses were sold to the defendants. Brestlin was a stranger to me.

Felix McKenna testified that he resided at Shaner's station; was at Early's house on the night of the dance; saw the first of the fuss that I saw was Bill Ryan strike George McGowan at the back door of the dancing room; saw Dick Snaiden near the front door with a long knife, and saying he would cut the guts out of the first one who came out. After the fight was over, heard Snaiden say he had cut three or four, and had doubled up his knife in one.

Cross-examination.—Saw Bill Ryan on the floor, but did not see him struck. Harrington was also on his knees on the floor. Paiden knocked two or three of the fellows down with the leg of a chair; do not know that any one but Ryan was drunk; I was outside of the house when Brestlin was killed. When Snaiden was cut I ran out of the house. Did not see any one with a knife until after Brestlin had been stabbed.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

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	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	106 00	.....
United States 5-20s, old	105 00	.....
United States 5-20s, new	99 00	.....
United States 10-40's	90 00	.....
United States Certificates	97 50	.....
Gold	144½	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's	.....	103 50
Connellsville Railroad 6's	79 00	.....
Allegheny Valley R. R. stock	6 00	.....
Fourth National Bank	.....	120 00
Iron City National Bank	75 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufacturers National	56 00	.....
People's National Bank	.....	105 00
Blood Farm and Ohio Oil	.....	20
Columbia Oil Co	.....	28 00
Eldorado Oil Co	30	.....
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	.....	1 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 00	.....
Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run	1 00	.....
Rockford Creek Petroleum Co	.....	15
Coal Bluff Mining Co	.....	1 25

MONDAY, November 27.—P. M.

The sales at the Board this forenoon were 15 shares People's National Bank at 105; $10,800 five-twenties at par—the new issue, and 500 shares Royal Farm Oil stock. The stock of all the National Banks of this city are above par—some of them at a very high premium. The Fourth National (120) Iron City 76 bid and the Merchant's 56 bid. There is some enquiry for Allegheny Valley Railroad stock. The bid of 64 is not sufficient to buy the stock out. In oil shares there were but few transactions; some sales were made on private terms. The local market still continues to rule easy. Money is abundant and can be had on good paper at low rates. From eight to ten per cent. are about the figures for first class signatures. There is a good deal of caution exercised among capitalists, but borrowers are accommodated on good collaterals without any trouble.

The Philadelphia stock market has not been so buoyant for a few days past. The oil stocks were not so active, and took such a sudden rise early last week, dropped off materially at the close of the week. The papers attribute it to the influence of a heavy "bear" movement inaugurated by New York capitalists in part. Their manipulations of Sugar Creek were likely among the sound shares changed hands, but the closing price of yesterday's operations quotes it down to 55—a heavy falling off in a few days.

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—Quincy, which is also of intrinsic value, is advancing, and all offered at the Board is taken by eager buyers; an advance of 7 per share has been made within the past week; sales at 56, with an upward tendency. This price is considered cheap by copper men, and a still further advance is probable."

—A writer in one of the New York pictorial weeklies gives a very interesting history of the two Stock Exchanges of that city, from which we condense the following: Many of the gentlemen who purchase daily, through the medium of the telegraph, at these Boards, through the brokers, the account will possess somewhat of a local interest:

In the course of a few weeks the New York Stock Exchange will remove into its new and superb building, on Broad and Wall streets, and then it is expected that the enmity which has so long been smouldering between the institution and the Open Board of Brokers will burst into active hostilities. Until within a few years the stock brokerage business of that city had always been monopolized by the New York Stock Exchange. It then cost $1,000 to obtain admission, applicants were required to pass the ordeal of a secret ballot. Five balots, out of an aggregate vote of one hundred and fifty, excluded a candidate. Thus, most worthy and unexceptionable applicants were frequently excluded. The prejudices of the Board were traditional. Foreigners, especially Germans, no matter how well entitled, were refused admission. Jews were of another class that could not get in on any consideration; and men who were entitled, from their commercial standing and responsibility, were firmly excluded because they would even attend the synagogue. Thus governed by sheer prejudice, it was rarely any new members could be admitted. It seems incredible that an institution which actually controlled the traffic in public and corporation securities was governed by such narrow and hateful feelings. When the suspension of specie payments in 1862 led to an increase of general business in stocks, the brokers who were excluded from the old Stock Exchange established a Board of their own, known until lately by the dingy title of "Coal-hole." To the annoyance of the Stock Exchange, business poured in upon the new organization. It was immediately determined to crush it out. Resolutions were passed forbidding members of the Stock Exchange from visiting the "Coal-hole" or sending any orders to it. This was thought sufficient to annihilate the new-born rival. It was soon discovered, however, that speculators in stocks would continue to control their own business, and had no notion to deprive themselves of a market because their brokers did not choose to deal there. The members of the Stock Exchange discovered that if they would not send orders to the "Coal-hole," their customers would, and so they had to rescind their obnoxious edict. Since then the "Coal-hole" has made way for the "Open Board of Brokers," at present a large and wealthy institution, with ample rooms open to the public, and as many members as the New York Stock Exchange, and for some time has been doing a larger business than its old rival. To cope with it, the Stock Exchange has relaxed many of its rules. A man is no longer excluded because he is a Jew or German, and it takes eleven to ballo to reject an applicant instead of five, and they even go so far as to send orders to the Open Board to be executed just as freely as to their own rooms. But it is said all this is to be changed when the Stock Exchange takes possession of its new building. Then another attempt will be made to kill off the Open Board. Members of the Stock Exchange will be forbidden to send orders either to deliver stocks sold there, to receive stocks bought there or in short to have any further dealings with the new institution. All that capital and prestige can do to kill off the Open Board will be done with relentless purpose. It might have been supposed in view of the impolicy of provoking a conflict among brokers, that an effort would have been made to conciliate all parties, and to gather into its new quarters all responsible persons engaged honestly in the stock brokerage business. But the aristocratic traditions seem are too powerful to overcome. In the eye of an old member of the Stock Exchange, no man has the right to make a living as a broker outside of that body; perish the thought! Let the rabble rage, however, as within a month, dealers in stocks may look out for a "pleasant fight." The Stock Exchange offers to the public greater prestige than its younger rival. The Open Board, however, proposes to do business for its customers at one-half its ancient rival's rates. The Stock Exchange transacts its business in secret with closed doors. The Open Board admits anybody and everybody to its sessions—an operator sees his order executed under his eyes. Under similar circumstances the public will submit to be deprived of the market afforded by the Open Board in obedience to the behests of the old Stock Exchange, will soon be determined.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—St. Nicholas, 7; Maple Shade, 9; Curtin, 2; Dalzell, 14; Caldwell, 1; Mechanick, 1; Hoover, 1; Phillips, 1; Sugar Creek, 6; Bunn, 3; Complainter, 2; Sugar Creek, 6; Eldorado 2; Mingo, 2; Junction, 1.

Boston Iron Market.

The market continues very firm, for, and meagerly supplied with, both foreign and American pig. The demand for manufacturing purposes is very brisk, and large lots are talked of in advance. Pennsylvania makers are also said almost to be sold out, though they complain that at the present cost of coal and labor, they can not profitably compete with foreign producers. Scotch pig is rather scarce, but is also out of sight in the English markets, there will soon be no margin on imports at current rates, and this branch of home industry will receive its due reward. Manufactured iron is very scarce and firm—but a large consumptive demand, and great activity in the various rolling mills. We note further small sales of Scotch No. 1, at 42@43 per ton for Glengarnock and unbranded; Swedes, American is scarce and selling at $99@$5 p ton, for the minimum sizes. Charcoal Pig is very firm at $50@52 50 cash. Bar iron is in active demand with very small stocks, and lots are held firmly at full previous rates. Sales of common at $10@12½; refined $12@13 50 p ton for English. American refined Bar is selling at $12 p ton from manufacturers' hands, and $12@13 50 from store. American Spring Steel is in demand at 12½@13 c. p. lb for large lots to the trade, 13½@14c. do to quality. Cast steel is selling from store at 29@32c per pound, currency, for American and 16@17c. gold, for foreign.

Railroad iron is firm and in demand at $90 00 per ton for American, delivered at works. English is scarce and held here at $95 p. gold, per ton, with sales 400 tons on the New York at $97 50 gold. Railroad spikes are in good request at previous rates. We quote flanges 3½ c. at 4c; C No. 1, and 5c. for A No. 1. Ex-ship Russia sheet iron very scarce and lobbing in small lots at 6½@6¾c. p. lb. Sheet iron is firm, and in private terms. The local market is also tending to rule easy. Money is abundant and can be had on good paper at low rates. From eight to ten per cent. are about the figures for first class signatures. There is a good deal of caution exercised among capitalists, but borrowers are accommodated on good collaterals without any trouble.

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Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—St. Nicholas, 7; Maple Shade, 9; Curtin, 2; Dalzell, 14; Caldwell, 1; Mechanick, 1; Hoover, 1; Phillips, 1; Sugar Creek, 6; Bunn, 3; Complainter, 2; Sugar Creek, 6; Eldorado 2; Mingo, 2; Junction, 1.

Boston Iron Market.

The market continues very firm, for, and meagerly supplied with, both foreign and American pig. The demand for manufacturing purposes is very brisk, and large lots are talked of in advance. Pennsylvania makers are also said almost to be sold out, though they complain that, at the present cost of coal and labor, they can not profitably compete with foreign producers. Scotch pig is rather scarce, but is also out of sight in the English markets, there will soon be no margin on imports at current rates, and this branch of home industry will receive its due reward. Manufactured iron is very scarce and firm—but a large consumptive demand, and great activity in the various rolling mills. We note further small sales of Scotch No. 1, at 42@43 per ton for Glengarnock and unbranded; Swedes, American is scarce and selling at $99@$5 p ton, for the minimum sizes. Charcoal Pig is very firm at $50@52 50 cash. Bar iron is in active demand with very small stocks, and lots are held firmly at full previous rates. Sales of common at $10@12½; refined $12@13 50 p ton for English. American refined Bar is selling at $12 p ton from manufacturers' hands, and $12@13 50 from store. American Spring Steel is in demand at 12½@13 c. p. lb for large lots to the trade, 13½@14c. do to quality. Cast steel is selling from store at 29@32c per pound, currency, for American and 16@17c. gold, for foreign.

Railroad iron is firm and in demand at $90 00 per ton for American, delivered at works. English is scarce and held here at $95 p. gold, per ton, with sales 400 tons on the New York at $97 50 gold. Railroad spikes are in good request at previous rates. We quote flanges 3½ c. at 4c; C No. 1, and 5c. for A No. 1. Ex-ship Russia sheet iron very scarce and lobbing in small lots at 6½@6¾c. p. lb. Sheet iron is firm, and in private terms. The local market is also tending to rule easy. Money is abundant and can be had on good paper at low rates. From eight to ten per cent. are about the figures for first class signatures. There is a good deal of caution exercised among capitalists, but borrowers are accommodated on good collaterals without any trouble.

The Philadelphia stock market has not been so buoyant for a few days past. The oil stocks were not so active, and took such a sudden rise early last week, dropped off materially at the close of the week. The papers attribute it to the influence of a heavy "bear" movement inaugurated by New York capitalists in part. Their manipulations of Sugar Creek were likely among the sound shares changed hands, but the closing price of yesterday's operations quotes it down to 55—a heavy falling off in a few days.

—Petroleum shares in New York to-day were not very active. United States sold at 25½; Pithole 14 15-16; Oil Creek advanced sharply, and sold up to 3 10. Other names are about the same as last quotations.

—Copper stocks in Boston during the past week were very active, and the reports of sales foot up large amounts. The *Bulletin* says: "We readily recognise the presence among the operators of the week of several 'master spirits,' who have been for some time remarkably quiet, and indigue are being formed out of 'first class' material. Some copper men who carry shares in companies that have never even broken ground, and which own properties that are of very doubtful character, have also been largely about the recent advance in the price of American ingot copper. The advance is a reality, and has in part been caused by the troubles in Chili and the prospect of open hostilities between that country and Spain. It is encouraging to us to know that England and France will call upon the Superior region to supply deficiencies that occur in South America. The paid in capital of the Quincy is said to be $75,000. It has made cash dividends to the amount of $40,000. Its 'market value,' is over $700,000—reports 'malicious, false, and unworthy of notice,' to the contrary notwithstanding.

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Philadelphia Copper Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Copper—In English sheeting there is scarcely anything doing. Yellow Metal is quiet and selling at 32c. cash. Ingot has advanced 2@3 cents p. lb., the feeling being quite general. Should the Spanish fleet succeed in establishing an efficient blockade of the ports of Chili, England and France will be compelled to purchase largely in this country.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 28, 1865.

Business was inactive yesterday. The sales were few and far between. Buyers for the most articles were inclined to hold off for lower figures. The weather was cool, but otherwise in season. The receipts of produce were light, but sufficient to meet the wants of the home trade. As a general thing, prices were unchanged. On the landing business was active; a large number of boats were receiving for the lower ports. Among them were the Emma Graham, for Zanesville. She will leave this day for that port direct, the locks on the Muskingum having been put in complete order. The Bayard left for Parkersburg with a good trip. The Nevada is loading for Cincinnati, and will have dispatch. The Pine Grove is announced for this afternoon. The Leonidas is completing her cargo for St. Louis. Passengers and shippers can depend on the Leonidas. The Lorena will take her departure for Cairo and St. Louis on Wednesday. The Lorena is announced for the South on Thursday. The favorite packet Nora is announced for Cincinnati. The Lexi Leoti is receiving for Nashville and will leave on Wednesday. The Silver Cloud is still receiving for Memphis and New Orleans. The trade on the Allegheny was active. The rise in that stream started out a fleet of boats for the Oil Regions, among them were the Belle, Peerless, Urilda and Greenback. The rise will no doubt bring a fresh supply of crude oil to the market, so that lively times may be looked for before the close of the week. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES—The market has ruled firm for some time, with a good local demand. Prices have steadily advanced under light supplies. Sales 1 ton Pearls at 12½c. Sales 4 tons Pearls at 12½c.

LIME—Prices have been uniform for some time. Sales 50 bbls at $2 25 p bbl.

WHISKY—We continue to notice a firm market, with an active demand for the various descriptions. The supply in the market was limited. Sales 25 boxes Western at 32c. In bbls at 2c. and 29 do W. R. at 31c. at 2c.

NAVIGATION—We continue to notice a firm market, with a good demand for home purposes. Sales 130 bbls at $3 @ $10; 120 do at $3 @$3 50; 47 bush Peach Blows, store, at $1 20; 60 do at at $1 25.

FISH—The market has undergone no change. The demand was principally for home trade. To meet the wants of the home market. Sales, one car of middlings, $1 72½; one car of No. 1 do, $2 00. We note sales of 30 packages, assorted, at prices ranging from 28, 30@33c.

BACON—The market yesterday exhibited more activity. The demand was larger for most descriptions. Prices were nominally unchanged. The supply in the market was ample for present purposes. Among the sales reported are the following: Sales of 250 bush. from store, at 88c.; 2 cars in track at 87@88c. Barley was in good demand yesterday. Sales were reported, viz.; 2,000 bush Fall, 2 cars in track at 1 45, at 90@96c. Rye—Sales of 1 car load at 95c. Wheat—Supply were not inclined to offer freely. Sales of 100 bush red, from wagon, at $1 36. Corn sells at various prices, ranging from 70@75c.

OATS—Large sales have been reported for some time. The stock on hand is not large. Sales 6 packages, assorted, 27c.

BRAN—Market inactive; sales 5 bbls at $1 50.

FLOUR—Sales 2 bbls, in vinegar, $1 25 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Was in light demand, prices being all the present prices. Sales 1,500 lbs at 5½c. per cwt.

APPLES—The market continues to be well supplied with the various descriptions; sales 100 bbls, $3 @ $4 50, $5 25, and 1 car load at depot, $4 25.

CRANBERRIES—The market was firm, but prices were unchanged; sales in a regular way at $15 00@16 00 per bbl.

DRIED APPLES—The supply on the market is ample for all ordinary purposes, we note regular sales, at 10@ 11c. per lb.

DRIED PEACHES—Were unchanged; sales to a moderate extent, at 15@16c.

FLOUR—We have no new features to notice as regards the article. The sales are confined to lots to supply the wants of the home demand. Buyers don't seem to have much faith in present prices, and will not account for the limited amount that changed hands. The principal inquiry was for the better qualities, for which there was a ready sale. The supply is fairly, winter wheat, sales of 50 bbls, at $10 @11 00; do at $10 25 @10 50; do at $10 75; sales from private wheels, at $9 50 bbls, at $9 50; a shade article.

WOOL—The market was firm, with a good demand; sales of 20 bbls, at $. @ $. not reported.

HIDES—Were offered at $7 @ $7 50.

CURED—Market firm; sales of 1 bbls of crab, at 35c $ gall.

BEANS—The season is now far advanced; we note small sales of shoulders, at 17½c; nothing doing in other descriptions.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 28, 1865.

The market yesterday opened dull and closed the same way. There seemed to be a combination of circumstances to bring about this result. Buyers, as a matter of course, want lower prices, and are disposed to wait and take their chances. At Oil City, one hundred barrels were on hand at 3 inches. From the strength of this, a fleet of Allegheny river packets left for the oil regions. Among them were the Belle, Peerless, Urilda, and Greenback. None of the towboats have yet ventured out; they want more water. Notwithstanding the sales of crude were not worth noting, holders were firm in their views, and refused to make concessions to effect sales. Early this forenoon refined was offered at 45c, the same as previously noted. Of course purchasers expect large receipts on the present swell in the Allegheny. How far their expectations may be realized remains to be seen. Among the shipments from Saturday were 60 barrels Crude for Louisville; other orders are in the market to be filled. The river receipts since our last amounted to 2,061 barrels. A portion of this had been disposed of to arrive, and will not add to the supply for sale. Refined Oil attracted a large number of purchasers. The market was firm, and from present appearances is likely to remain so, as previous prices were fully maintained. Lubricating Oil—Market steady at previous prices, with small transactions. Benzole—A limited inquiry has sprung up. Bonded sold at 76c.

Oil Cake—Yesterday's transactions were among the smallest we have noted for some time. No disposition was manifested to operate. Sales of 200 bbls on the street at 52c, packages included. Sales at 50 bbls and 53c for No. 2. Oats dull and 1½@2c lower, at 38 @c. without packages. Stock on hand not large.

LUBRICATING OIL—Sales 10 bbls A, at 2@ 30 bbls B, 75c, and 10 bbls C, at 65c.; all